CATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

No. 52,954—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th Aug.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	12th "
ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and REMITTANCES at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
now in a position to issue RETURN one way by the Austrian Lloyd's

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 28th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 28th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 26th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received [illegible] to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, [illegible] & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Ta't	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist pas- at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief the world.
RD PASSAGES engaged and ticket any part of the World to India.
IENTAL GAZETTE containing tion for Travellers sent on Appli-
AGGAGE received, forwarded and all risks.
description stored, and s of the world at lowest cation.
opened and amounts PERIODS.
and sold.
LETTERS OF
S made.
COLOMBO.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

WEDDING CAKES,

Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 37-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

NOTES, INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION

IN HONOUR OF

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE

WILL TAKE PLACE

AT THE TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 4TH SEPTEMBER, at 9 P.M.

Subscriptions (Limited to Rs. 30) are invited and should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries at 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
RUSTUMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
ARTHUR LESLIE,
Hony. Secretaries.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

Rs. 16,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 15 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application and the balance on or before Saturday, 31st October, 1903.

Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on THURSDAY, 17th September 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20 clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879), until further order.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary,

Bombay, 25th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, fireworks maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 53 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 895 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES

AT

SERAMPORE,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,

KNOWN AS

THE

SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required.

The Mill Contains

26,436 RING SPINDLES.

2,992 MULE SPINDLES.

AND

200 LOOMS,

with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully

EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

Messrs. SANDERSON & CO., Solicitors,
30-2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
or to the AUCTIONEERS.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWELVE CORNER BENT

FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort,

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Bombay, July, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL of the Boys' Department, Rev. C. WILLIAMS, M A, Oriel Principal of the Girls' Department, Miss KIMMINS, L, B. M, M, assisted by certificated English Teachers. Climate unsurpassed for European Children. NEW TERM COMMENCES October 1st.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 27th instant, Messrs. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY & Co., will Act as AGENTS of the above Company, in the place of Messrs. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY & Co., the present Agents.—Dated this 25th day of August, 1903.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the above Company.

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STANDARD POLICIES
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901..... £ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103
The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.
A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—
(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the
1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.
10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312
(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.
For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.
Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.
Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.
Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SOHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches. Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans.:R.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	90 7/8	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15/16	= + 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23	= + 3/8
2 months hence	25 15/16	= + 7/16
Spot in New York	56 1/8	= + 3/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 15	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20 33 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4 8 1-8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3-8 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-2 pr ct	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	1 7-8 pr ct	= + 1/4

Metals.—Copper Braziers £70.
Yellow metal £3 1-4.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-9-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-6.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 2 1-2d.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 34s. 3-4d. August-Sept. Sellers.
Rapeseed,—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 1-4, August-Sept. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 34 1-4 Aug.-Sept. Buyers, Tone steady.
Linseed Bold, 37 1-2. Aug.-Sept. Buyers. Tone easier.
Arrival.—Steamer Vindobona, Olympia, Bylesden.

Cotton Market closed steady. Quiet. Manchester firmer. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·78 plus 4 Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·47	6·3	5·66	5·56
+6	+11	+11	+11
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·50	5·49	5·48	5·48	5·48
+10	+10	+11	+10	+11

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil	bales.
Do. last year	11,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	10·23	+16
Do. do. March	10·23	+17

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	11·24	+9
Do. do. December	10·23	+9
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 25th August, 1903:—

Cotton	436	bales.
Wheat	22,318	cwts.
Linseed	7,423	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	7,121	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	3,198	"
Groundnuts	22	"
Castorseed	2,380	"
Rice	9,121	"
Myrabollams	23	"
Cottonseed	3,935	"

All Markets closed for a Hindu Holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUGUST 25.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed:—Steady. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 90 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes 97 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 15-16
Bar Silver..... 26

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

A CEYLON paper states that there are two members of the Stanley Opera Company now in Colombo staying in the Bristol Hotel. These are Mr. and Mrs. Phillips (nee Miss Fanny Stanley) who arrived by the Oronces from Australia. After the Kautell Railway accident in India in which the Company was so badly smashed up and in which Miss Fanny Stanley recovered heavy damages from the Railway Co., and in which Mr. Geo. Trimnell, well-known in Colombo as the chef d'orchestre of Willard's Co., which played here in 1895 and subsequent theatrical companies lost his life—the Company proceeded to Australia and they are now making their way back to India. Whether Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are now on their way Mr. Phillips has his left arm paralysed as a result of the accident. The rest of the Company are travelling by the s.s. Fortunatus, which is expected shortly. They proceed to India and re-open in Burma afterwards returning to India and finishing up in Ceylon where they will make their appearance in Charles Hawtrey's 'Tom Dick and Harry'; to be followed by Nine-Pins; the Harbour Light; East Lynne; Ticket o'Leave Man; Lo Mascotte; and H. M. S. Pinafore. Mr. Tommy Empson is the Manager of the present theatrical combination.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Cavel and Esplanade	3	3	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	18
C Market, Bhoiti Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	5	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Darwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	14	10	73
Total plague deaths to date	202,516	214,301	
Same date last year	3	5	10

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BULLER—August 17, at Gorton, Manchester, Thomas Buller late Foreman, Jamalpur, E I Railway. (Deeply regretted).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DINGWALL—August 20, at Kumai Tea Estate, Chaisa P. the wife of W Grant Dingwall, of a son.
DOWDING—August 23, at Simla, the wife of W K Dowding of a son.
GRAZEBROOK—August 23, at 71, Rainey Park, the wife of W O Grazebrook, of a daughter.
HARDING—August 18, the wife of H O D Harding, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HIGHT—DEANE—August 22, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev H B Hyde, M A, William Walter, son of Major-General Charles Hight, Madras Army, Retired, to Daisie Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs A H Deane.
HUNT—MITCHELL—August 12, at Kotagad, by the Rev C Woblenberg, Emily Kate Mitchell, daughter of Major W M Mitchell, I S M D (Retired), Medical Officer, Bustar State, to Alexander Ralph Hunt, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, Forest Officer, Bustar State.

DEATHS.

CLARK—August 15, at Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, Edmund Francis, only son of W John Clark, Clark's Hotel, Benares.
SMALLER—August 24, at Madras, Irene Edna, the daughter of Mr G E Smaller, of the Paramore Workshops, Madras Railway Company, aged 2 years and 23 days.
TANCRED—August 7, at Simla, Mrs Emma Jane Tancred (nee Steiner).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.
League Football, Cooperage.
Concert and Comedietta, Bombay Education Society's Girls School, 9 p.m.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, committed Gopal Rama, an old offender, to the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of stealing a cotton "saree" of the value of Rs. 2, the property of one Sadoo Kanooji.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The 21st of August was marked by heavy rain after a fortnight's break. About four inches were measured, and there was general rain all over Kathiawar. People are saying that this year will be very prosperous. Plague cases are reported as having occurred at Wauthli, under Junagad and Porbander. The Fair at Prachi has terminated, and the people are now returning to their respective homes. In consequence there is a great rush at Veraval.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry yesterday evening in the Morgue, Kamatipura, relative to the death of Gangaram Dulatia, a Perdesi Brahmin mendicant, aged 40, who resided in the house of his friend, a sweetmeat seller, in Haines Road. Gangaram daily went to bathe in the Hindustan Mill tank early in the morning. He went there according to custom yesterday, and subsequently his dead body was recovered by the police. He had been accidentally drowned while bathing. A verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded.

THE LATE PROFESSOR JINSIWALA.—A meeting of Pandits of Bombay was held in the Vidya Laxmi Pathshala of the Venerable Bharata Martand Pandit Shri Gattulalji, in memory of the late Professor Jinsiwala Shastri Ranchhodji Odhavji expressed his grief at the death of the professor, and said that he had received the degree of M. A. and acquired a great knowledge of Hindu religious scriptures. His knowledge of ancient lore was seen at the time when he took part in various discussion on religious subjects. Pandit Nathuram highly praised the deceased's acquirements, and enlarged upon his deep insight into the Veda Shastra. He added that he had delivered magnificent lectures in various places such as Baroda, Poona, and Bombay. This Pandit was followed by Shastri Pranjivan Harihar, Shastri Nathji Mohanji Vyas, B.A., Shastri Naval Shanker Dhanji and several others, who unanimously declared that the Hindus have lost in the deceased a great champion of Vedic Literature. After this all offered prayer for his eternal welfare.

KIDNAPPING A HINDU GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Coxen charged Gucgabai, a Hindu woman, with kidnapping a Hindu girl, named Luximibai, aged thirteen years. The evidence showed that the girl lived with her husband and her mother-in-law at Walkeshwar. On the 13th instant, she went as usual to feed the cows in the compound of a Hindu gentleman, at a short distance from her house, and did not return. Her mother-in-law, after awaiting her return for some time, went out in search of her and ascertained from a woman in the compound that the girl had gone into the bungalow with the accused. The mother-in-law thereupon went into the bungalow where she found the girl Luximi standing on the top of the staircase with one Moonilal Jainarayan. The girl, on being questioned, stated that while she was feeding the cows in the compound, the accused caught hold of her, slapped her, and took her into the bungalow, where she saw Moonilal. The Magistrate committed the accused to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

HONOUR TO A BOMBAY CITIZEN.—Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, who has business connections with the firm of Messrs Wallace and Co., of Bombay, was presented with an address at Jamnagar by the principal inhabitants of that town. Availing themselves of the presence of Mr. Vussonji amongst them the chief men of the place convened a meeting on the 21st instant for the purpose of presenting the address at which Mr. Merwanji Pestonji, the Hoozoor Judicial Assistant of the Jamnagar State, presided. Shastri Hathibhai spoke at length of the good qualities of head and heart which had marked Mr. Vussonji's conduct whether in his public or private life. Mr. Gokuldas Ramkrishna read the address which referred to Mr. Vussonji's benevolent exertions for the relief of sufferers from plague and famine, in recognition of which the Government conferred upon him the distinction of Rao Bahadur; of his praiseworthy labours in the cause of Hindu reform, and of his enlightened citizenship and public spirit. The address was enclosed in an elegant casket, and amidst cheers presented by the chairman to Mr. Vussonji, who made a suitable acknowledgment. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE GANESH CHATURTHI FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY was the Ganesh Chaturthi holiday of the Hindus, on account of which the banks, law courts, and public offices were closed for the day. On this day was born Ganpati or Ganesh, who is regarded in the Hindu pantheon as the god of wisdom, who removes all obstacles and difficulties, and is invoked at the commencement of all important undertakings. The manner of his birth is differently told. One story relates that he was formed by Parvati, the consort of the god Shiva, from the mixture of turmeric and oil scraped from her body while she was bathing. The head of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati while she was performing her ablutions; and its place was supplied by that of the animal first met with, which happened to be an elephant. The image of Ganesh worshipped in connection with the festival has, therefore, four hands and an elephant's head; and is either prepared or purchased from an artist. It is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegate colours; and much labour and ingenuity are expended on it by some artists to render it elegant and attractive according to the fancy and pecuniary means of the worshipper. To suit the convenience of the labouring classes, a bazar is held in Jumjivan Keeka Street; and in brilliantly illuminated shops, which are kept open all night, the purchaser finds an object for his worship suited to his means and his fancy. A place where the god is to be seated is prepared in the house either in the form of a covered dome or fenced open space, which is adorned with fruits and flowers strewn round it, and twigs and small branches of trees hang over it in festoons. By the generality of the people, Ganpati is kept in the house for a day and a half, but by others for five or more days according to the wish of the head of the family. On the last day, preparations for his departure are made. Certain ceremonies are gone through; flowers, fruits, and sweetmeats are offered to the idol, and presents are made to Brahmins. The image is placed in a palanquin or ark expressly made for the purpose, adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or a tank in procession. At the end of the journey, the clay god is taken out and consigned to the water with expressions of regret at separation from him till the next year.

THE TIBET COMMISSION.

THE latest news from the Tibetan Commission is somewhat depressing. No progress whatever has been made with the negotiations; the Tibetan representatives at Khamba Jong even decline to acknowledge the Treaty of 1890, on the ground that their Government were not consulted in its making, while other officials from Lhasa appear from time to time only to protest against our presence in their country and to ask when we propose to clear out. As to the representatives of the Son of Heaven, the prospect of prolonged negotiations at Khamba Jong seems to have completely undermined their constitutions. At the very mention of an English Commission some months ago the Amban of Lhasa got seriously ill and had to be relieved. His successor, declining to come by sea and via Darjeeling, began the tedious journey by land, but had not got far, before his health also broke down. A third man has now to be sent, and it is to be hoped that China has at last chosen a man strong enough to endure the fatigues of the journey and the heavy responsibilities of an Amban's position. We have reason to know by this the Chinese capacity for administering eye-wash, and perhaps a firm remonstrance on our side might materially facilitate the selection by China of a suitable representative. Patience is a virtue, we are told by the copy-books, but its expediency is certainly open to question when dealing with the Celestial. Prevarication, delay and the repudiation of Treaty obligations are characteristic of the Mongolian, and can hardly find us unprepared, but if we wish to bring the negotiations to a successful issue it is necessary from the first to make a firm stand by our rights and insist on the speedy despatch of proper representatives to confer with our own. Until we have convinced both China and Tibet that we seriously intend to have our demands complied with, we must expect matters to remain in their present unsatisfactory position. In default of anything better to do, the Commissioners have apparently turned geologists, and the specimens they have sent to Simla are so fine that a skilled geologist has, according to our Darjeeling correspondent, been deputed to join them. That is very satisfactory from a scientific point of view, but on the whole we would have preferred to hear that the Government of India had drawn the obvious moral from these stones and despatched a "grandis epistula" to the address of the Dalai-Lama. Meanwhile both the Commissioners and their escort seem to be having a trying time owing to the transport difficulties along the whole line from Siliguri. The transport authorities are hardly able to grapple with the demands of the commissariat, and all heavy kit is in consequence not likely to make its way to the front for some time to come. Every member of the Mission is looking forward to the end, of the rains in the hope that when the roads improve and transport animals are given a chance, he may be able to see a few of the milder luxuries of life. The weather in Sikkim continues—to learn the meteorological expression recently applied to Kashmir—floody. Constant reports are coming in of landslips, breaches in the road and bridges washed away. These are often so serious as to render the road impassible even for a coolie for days on end. Transport animal find the strain of even a fortnight's work in such a climate and over such roads too much for them, and indeed were it not that people must be fed, the months of June-August are a period when the roads should be given a complete rest.—"Pioneer"

POONA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 29th AUGUST.
Entry closed at 6 p. m. Monday 24th August.
Horse Consolation Handicap—Distance 1 Mile.
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Alix
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Dioptrics
Messrs Coculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnulio
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Carsewick
Mr R M Roy's ch aus h Altamas
Mr A W P's b aus m Min
Mr A W P's br aus m Nancy Till
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition
Mr Mill'gbl e h Misty
Mr M Pestonjee's br aus m Blus Blood
Dr Spooner Hart's g aus g Acetine

The New Stand Plate—Distance 1 1-4 miles.
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3 aged
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Chungiz aged
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4 aged
Mr Alibhai Talib's b a h Magtoom aged
Captain Dunbar's g a h Victory 11-6 aged
Messrs F Nowrojee and H Jamsetjee's g a h Propeller 5 years

The Novelty Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr D S Mehta's ch a g Avenger 13 3
Mr R R S's ch a h Najath 13 2 1-3
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Bikanir 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 13 3 3-4
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Messrs Abdoola and M Shamlam's b a h Turn of Luck 14 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter 13 2
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h New Moon 14 0
Mr Feroz bin Sanad's ch a h Rex II 13 2 3-4
Mr Galtroy's b a h Rochester 13 3 1-2
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Nusser 13 3

The Dwarf Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 13 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 13 1 2
Messrs G H S Mahomed A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 13 0 1-2
Captain Wilson's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King 13 3
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Mr R M Roy's g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Rober 13 3
Mr P F Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr J ckson's b a h Hermit 13 4
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Young Taiseer 13 2 1-2

The Staff Cup—Distance 5 furlongs.
Captain Benn's g a h Rezet 13 3 1-2
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spener 14 0
Captain Wilson's b m Ashton 14 0
Captain Harding Newman's b a h Hindoostan 13 2 3-4
Colonel Eccle's b a h Rocket 11-0
Major Edward's b a g Dadnyon 11-0
Major Edward's ch a g Conway 14 3 3-4
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Major Eustaces b a g Naseri 13 3
Mr L C Swifte's b a h What ho! 14 1
Captain Hickman's g a g Woodpigeon 14 0 3-4
Mr Bennie's ch a h Scalem 13 2 1-2
Mr Basso b a h Huddel 13 2 1-2
Mr Maslaces g a h Tatur II 13 3 3-4
Major Murray and Captain Lloyds ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Captain Wilson's g a h Greyleg 13 2
The Country Bred Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs
H H Aga Khan's br ch m Evensong
H H Aga Khan's b ch m Recollect
Mr J B b ch m Miss Ascot 3 years
Mr J B b ch m No le Eye 3 years
Race declared void.

Medium Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H The Kour sahib of Patiala's b aus g Tragedian 14 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 14 0 3-4
Mr M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Annie Laurie
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key most 14 0 1-2
Colonel Eccles b aus g Pompheret 14 1
Mr Nobles b aus h Russley Rose 34 1
Mr Harpers ch aus m Western Queen 13 3 3-4
Mr L C Swifte b e m Penwern 11 0 3-4
Mr A W P's b aus m Black Swan 13 2 3-4
Dr Spooner Haris b aus m Pride O'Dharmtala 14 1
Mr Bass b e m S P 14 1
Mr Bass b aus m Stockbell 11 4

EXTRA RACE.
Eighth Extra Meeting, Thursday 29th August.
Selling Plate—Winners Rs 1200 2nd Rs 100 and 3rd Rs 100
For Maiden Arabs Horses entered for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st.
Ponies 14 hands entered for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500.
Aljowoe—Horses and ponies not two race value Rs 150 or over 5lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

ENTRY.
Entry 25 to close 8 a.m. Thursday 27th August and Rs 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p.m. Thursday, 27th August.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 15th August 1903, by Council Bills	7,309,843
	By Gold	----
3.	Balance to be remitted from 16th August 1903 to 31st March 1904	9,690,157

FEMALE suffrage is now the law in the Australian Commonwealth, and it will come into operation at the general election for the Federal Parliament in November. In view of this approaching great event, the advanced ladies of Sydney formed a "Woman's Progressive Association," but after a furious quarrel between two rival candidates for the presidency, it is now violently disrupted. The seceders have organized themselves under the style and title of the "Women's Liberal and Reform Association."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Deliciously perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain M G Williams, will sail today for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, two cabin and 63 deck passengers.

THE steamer Muristan, 1,736 tons, Captain I B Moore, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport, 14th July via London, with a general cargo and 800 packages explosives.

THE steamer Bulysses, 3,958 tons, Captain T G Scott, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Batoum, 24th July with a cargo of bulk oil. She sailed yesterday for Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE General East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1,319 tons, Captain T Ahrens, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Quilimane, 13th August, in ballast and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr A Strandes.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fedbreast	...	Quayle	... Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	...	Comdr E J C Hordern	... R I M
Investigator	...	Comdr T H Heming	... R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100	...	...	...
Do No 102	...	...	...
Do No 103	...	...	...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 26

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Landaura	2157	MacLean			M M & Co
Dentschland bq	763	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Brenda	1035	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque			Captain
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin		P & O
Barcoora	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Ojara	3439	Tronson			M M & Co
Rhondara	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
Norbudda	1964	Stunt			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Tipper			M M & Co
Carcmandel	2783	Montford	London	3-9	P & O Co
Hirzada	1341	Cunningham			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Oudh	3410	Kinloch			M M & Co
Kenmore	2412	Milne			W & A G & Co
Seneca	3170	Beynon			Standard Oil Co
Muristan	1736	Moore			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Kirk

INFECTION COMMUNICATED BY BLANKETS.

The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

Low priced goods are frequently second hand.

By dealing with Manufacturers you can be absolutely certain that all goods are new, perfectly clean, and absolutely free from risk of infection.

A **NECESSITY** OF THE HOT SEASON.

TUSSAH SERGES,

Specially woven to stand HARD WEAR and frequent WASHING, Rs. 1-8-0 PER YARD, 27 inches wide.
Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

COMPLETE SUITS CHOLERA BELTS.

FOR THE HILLS.

OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS, ALL WOOL BLANKETS, SERVANTS' CLOTHING And HOSIERY.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

TO LOVERS.

PURE TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS

As supplied to the Gentry and Clubs in India.

OUR "SPECIALITE" BRAND.

		per box of 100 Rs. a.
HENRY'S Prime (Cigar shaped)	5in. long	2 0
HENRY'S No. 1 Do.	4½ ,,	1 14
THOMSON'S Prime, with straw	6 ,,	2 0
DAWSON'S Prime Do.	,, 5 ,,	1 12
NOBLE'S Masters, without	,, 4½ ,,	1 6
ROGER'S No. 1 with	,, 4 ,,	1 4
FIVE Minutes, without	,, 3 ,,	1 2

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

CASKS No. Sweet Smokes, per 100 2-12

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,

42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

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MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

KOSSI SILKS.

SOFT, COOL AND WASHING.

Best Suited For Summer Wear.

FOR SAMPLES WRITE TO

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,

BENARES CANTONMENT.

SMOKE.

McDOWELL'S

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

103, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.

S. & P. ERARD LONDON.

MARCKS & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application to THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

often asked by TOWN and UP-COUNTRY people when applying for

"UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND" CIRCULARS.

Can it be learned as well by post as at your Studio?	YES.
Can a person of ordinary intellect master it in six weeks?	YES.
The full course to completion and fast writing in six weeks?	YES.
Do you examine us on each lesson? Personally or by post?	YES.
Is it easy to learn and to read?	YES.
Is it accepted by Government Offices the world over?	YES.
Do you give a Certificate of Competency on completion?	YES.
Do you supply a lesson book to each pupil and show the date each lesson is given?	YES.
Then this is proof of the pupils progress; and before receiving the 12th lesson I must write 120 words a minute	YES.
Shall I be competent to write a shorthand letter and make notes?	YES.
At the third lesson within one week?	YES.
Have any pupils in India done this yet?	YES.
Is your Studio open from eight o'clock a.m. till eight at night?	YES.
And on Sundays from 11 to 3?	YES.
Does it only take ten minutes for a lesson?	YES.
If I pay Rs. 20 this month of August for the full course of 21 lessons and no more to pay can it complete my studies any time this year?	YES.
Will your terms be higher next month?	YES.

How much? Rs. 110; the same as charged the world over viz.: Rs. 10 for the 1st lesson, and Rs. 5 for each lesson up to the 21st to completion, or Rs. 75 if paid in advance for the full course, no other payments to make, no books to buy.

We are not a labour bureau and do not attempt to find situations for our pupils, yet we do offer encouragement to ladies as well as gentlemen to take up this shorthand as a profession and to act as Examiners and Tutors on our behalf throughout India. A salary of Rs. 150 per month with an interest in branch profits will be given to suitable and efficient pupils, and a monopoly for teaching in a fixed district, upon a profitable basis. Only personal applications for Examiners and Tutors entertained. We cannot accept by letter.

Cheques, orders, &c., should be crossed The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., payable to WARWICK PEELE and addressed—

The SECRETARY.

"UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND" STUDIO,
White House, (facing Tata's Hotel),
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

FOR THE

TRANSVAAL SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from

"The Times"

Nov. 26th, 1902.

Agents for these Beautiful Pianos

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

TUKINA & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
(1st Floor, above the Boot Shop No. 1.)

ALL SORTS of Fruits, English Vegetables, Fish Stores, Provisions, Furniture, Glassware Enamelware, etc., etc., supplied to order. Local and Upcountry Orders always executed. Free delivery in Bombay by our own men. Catalogues on Application. Please drop a Post Card and the things will be despatched on receipt of the order.

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NOW READY.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1903.

TRAVANCORE.

MR. SUBRAMHANYA AIYAR is to be congratulated on his addition to the new enormous pile of volumes of the Census of India. Mr. Subramhanya embellishes his work with a number of coloured maps and some excellent reproductions of photographs, the only omission we regret being the portrait of the Maharaja as a frontispiece. Of course we get a long account of how the enumeration was done, but it is gratifying to find that in Travancore the attitude of the people was one of unsuspecting tolerance, if not of positive helpfulness. Canards about the intentions of Government never grew their wings, and in no instance was it necessary to apply the penal provisions of the regulations. Travancore is a State with an area of 7,091 square miles, very little smaller than the principality of Wales, and, taken as a whole, it has a density of 416 persons to the square mile. Her people are worthy of study for, as the chapter on Civil Condition shows they have many peculiarities of manners and customs. In Travancore a distinct difference is noted among the Brahmins, according as they are Malayala or non-Malayala. Among the latter, the marriage of girls takes place earlier. Widow marriage is absolutely prohibited. Men seldom remain unmarried, and widowers can re-marry, the privilege being exercised too often. Polygamy, though allowed, is rarely practised. The Brahmins are exogamous in that intermarriage is prohibited within the same sept and endogamous in that marriage takes place only within the same sub-division of caste. The marriage customs of the Malayala Brahmins, who occupy, in Malabar, the foremost rung in the social ladder, present some notable features. Their girls are married later. The eldest son of a family only is allowed to marry in his caste while the other sons consort with non-Brahmin women. In consequence of this, says Mr. Subramhanya, the difficulty of getting husbands is great, and marriage frequently comes to Nambuthiri women late in life, some remaining single to the end. Many girls are "thrown on the market," and the tendency towards polygamy is strong. But the most noteworthy features in the marriage system on that side the ghats are those obtaining among the Marumakkathayees, the effects of whose practices greatly influence the statistics of civil condition. Among the Pulayas, an unmarried girl, after maturity, passes into the hands of the priest who may marry her to one of his sons or send her beyond Cochin as an outcaste.

Of the hill-tribes, among the Uralis, for the widow to marry her deceased husband's brother is quite a recognised thing. The Kanis look upon celibacy on the part of both men and women as a social offence of the deepest dye. With the educated Hindus, writes Mr. Subramhanya, the view is daily gaining ground that the order of social evolution is not from chaos to cosmos, not from promiscuity to the one man one wife system, but the reverse, and that the various peoples of Hindustan far from being separate ethnic entities represent different stages of degeneration of a once highly civilised nation. The system of caste, he writes, as it was in the earliest times, was evidently a scheme of distribution of function with suitable differentiation of structure by which orderly progress was sought to be promoted in the nation. From the nature of the Brahmin's function his indefinite multiplication was not necessary. Women were educated to almost the same scale of perfection as men, and marriage was not considered by man or woman the "ultima thule" of existence. The marriage of one son in a family was considered sufficient. The unmarried persons led lives of pious celibacy, and worked in various ways for the temporal and spiritual welfare of society. In regard to the other castes these restrictions were unnecessary, but the fundamental principles of marital morals were identically the same. Vast changes in family and social life have ensued, and Mr. Subramhanya is persuaded that if certain Indian castes present curious marriage customs they represent adjustments rather than defections, and as such deserve sympathetic notice.

Referring to caste, the compiler holds that its sacred antiquity for the orthodox, its unique tenacity for the iconoclast, its fatal obnoxiousness for the reformer, have all contributed, each its share, to the interest now centred in a discussion of the caste problem. The most general view is that the origin was first racial and then occupational, that its import is neither religious nor moral, but social and political, that its influence though civilising and enriching under certain conditions, is now destructive of all national instincts and patriotic impulses, and that its final goal and destiny is the limbo of well-merited oblivion. At the same time Mr. Subramhanya maintains that the caste is not a strategic device, conceived and worked out by an influential few for selfish ends, but a scheme of co-operative life based on the highest ideals of universal well-being. Its observance, however, is not the "sine qua non" of personal piety, but it has a distinct religious principle and an all-permeating religious aim, that principle being universal unity of nature and interest amidst diversity in structure and function, its aim, the securing of spiritual prosperity conjointly with the temporal. Mr. Subramhanya makes out a very good case in support of his contention, and his style and diction leave very little to be required. But he does not deny that the system has deteriorated; indeed that it is practically in ruins. All the universal and even national ideals involved in caste have been thrown overboard, and it is now but a seething mass of discontent, a dilapidated tower, though of historic renown. Though it may have been the origin of all modern evils of Indian social and political life, it is equally probable that it is the disorganisation of caste and the degradation of its original ideals that have been the chief banes of India. That is what the defenders of the system say.

THE AMERICA CUP. THE result of the second race for the America Cup will come as a terrible disappointment to those who shared Sir Thomas Lipton's hopes that at length a challenger had been built which was capable of carrying off the much coveted trophy. Reuter's scanty message in respect of the race is sufficient to prove that Reliance is the faster boat, and there is now, we sadly fear, but little hope that the Shamrock will win a single race. For a long time past people who have set store by the utterances of those who knew the Shamrock's capabilities have devoutly prayed that such conditions as prevailed on Tuesday off Sandy Hook would be granted to the challenger. A seven knot breeze was regarded as the ideal wind. It was fully expected that given such a breeze the handicap, which the exigencies of build due to the necessity of crossing the Atlantic impose upon all challengers, would be reversed, that the Shamrock, pretty boat as she is, would have the pull of Herreschoff's latest wonder, and that she would drift gaily home leaving the Reliance well in the rear. Alas, for anticipations! When on Saturday it was stated that the first race commenced with a six-knot breeze, but was abandoned owing to the failure of the wind, with Reliance ahead, there were many yachtsmen who experienced a pang of alarm. But such a breeze is always flukey, and most people preferred to believe that the failure of the challenger was due to ill-luck rather than to incapacity. When the news of the second race came to hand no one was surprised. In a spanking breeze of fifteen knots most people granted that Reliance ought to win, and over a thirty miles course with a clean run before the wind over half the distance a margin of seven minutes was not regarded as too much. Then again Reuter informs us that the wind was flukey. The latter qualification, however, hardly mitigates the failure of Sir Thomas Lipton's beautiful craft, and we believe that he will be the first to grant that in the first completed race Shamrock was beaten on her merits. In the second race, as we have pointed out, the English boat had the conditions all in her favour, and though she made up a wonderful lot in the run home she was still beaten. It is noticeable that Shamrock crossed the line 84 seconds behind. Had she not been unfortunate at the start she would with her allowance have won the race. However, one is bound to give credit to Captain Barr for his seamanship in getting the boat off so promptly. He is sailing in his own waters, but he has proved in the past that he is a worthy seaman, and there are few who will begrudge him the praise that is his due in respect of this race. The result is disappointing, and the hope that the Cup will come to England practically dies with this result. The next race will be on the lines of the first, a straight course fifteen miles to windward and back. The experience of the two races which have been decided is sufficient to indicate that the America Cup will be retained with the defender holding an unbeaten record, but they have shown at any rate that the Shamrock is the fastest yacht afloat apart from the Reliance. After what occurred in the trials there seems to be little doubt that given a fair amount of good fortune Shamrock III. could beat either Constitution or Columbia.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE. THE annual report of the Bombay Veterinary College shows that in most directions satisfactory advancement has been effected. There was a large increase last year in the attendance at the college classes, and the results of the examinations appear to bear out the statement of the Principal that better men have been attracted to the college since the new scheme of scholarships has come into force. Out of the forty-four candidates who presented themselves for examination thirty-three passed—the percentage being 75. This is an excellent result as compared with the percentages of the two previous years, which were 54·5 and 61·2, respectively. The result is stated to be due partly to changes in methods of tuition and partly to a general improvement in the quality of the students. The examining board adversely criticised the condition of the students for the Salutri course. The percentage of passes was less than in previous years. The Director of Public Instruction, however, points out that one of the causes of the failure of this department is the lack of prospects for the future held out to the students. At present they seem to find very great difficulty in obtaining appointments. Out of 38 students in the past year only 17 found employment. On the other hand the graduates find no difficulty at all in obtaining good berths. Several of the graduates of the past 12 months now hold responsible and remunerative posts, and when fine appointments were offered by the Madras Presidency on pay commencing at Rs. 50 and rising to Rs. 75 they were disdainfully refused. The Director of Public Education suggests that if the Salutri classes improve these students may be found ultimately fit for places such as this. At any rate there seems to be little excuse for deterioration in respect of the results of the graduates' examinations. Whether the scholarships offered be adequate or not, the chances of employment which appear to present themselves ought to be quite sufficient to attract good men. The Government resolution in the report is a favourable one, and concludes with the remark that if the existing standard is maintained the college will turn out a very substantial number of diplomates and trained veterinarians every year, with every prospect of ultimate advantage to the people, by diffusion of knowledge of rational and scientific treatment and care of animals useful for agricultural purposes.

THE CROPS IN INDIA. Another improvement is indicated in the latest crop reports in the districts from which an adequate supply of rain has hitherto been withheld, and a more generally satisfactory outlook could hardly be hoped for than that which is now held out. Some parts of Bengal suffered most severely from lack of rain in the early parts of the season, but except over a very few districts anxiety has been quite dispelled by the downfalls of the last week. The only unsatisfactory feature of the present situation is the continuance of uneven conditions in the rainfall. Thus, in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagulpur, and Palawan the transplantation of winter rice is still retarded owing to inadequate supplies of moisture. Elsewhere in the province, however, the rainfall was fairly heavy. Paddy has suffered damage owing to the depredations of insects, and Indian corn has been slightly damaged by a flood in Champaran. In Madras the rainfall has been general and good, and generally the condition of the standing crops is fair. The situation in the United Provinces is also very favourable, and agricultural operations are proceeding under normal conditions. In the Punjab the autumn crops have also greatly benefited by the recent rain, except in Sialkot, where cultivators complain that the downfalls have been excessive in low-lying lands. In several districts locusts have appeared and have damaged the crops, but in most places energetic measures on the part of the cultivators seem to have checked the ravages of the pest. In the Central Provinces a break in the rains has occurred, and it has fortunately come at an opportune moment. Weeding operations are being rapidly pushed forward, and the transplantation of rice is now nearing completion. In Central India the rainfall was only partial, but all Agencies, with the exception of Bundelkhand, have received sufficient supplies of moisture. Slight injury to the crops is reported as the result of the presence of rats, locusts, and insects, but as a whole the crops are in good condition. Satisfactory reports come from Mysore, Coorg, Berar, Rajputana, Kashmir, and Nepal. Hyderabad complains that autumn rice is suffering through lack of moisture, and in Burma and Assam the conditions appear to be fairly good.

As stated yesterday, in deference to what is believed to be the personal wish of H. E. the Governor, it has been determined not to proceeed further with the proposal to raise a fund for a permanent memorial. The public entertainment, however, will be held as originally proposed, and will take place at the Town Hall on Friday evening, the 4th September.

IT is notified that the Durbar medal will be worn on the left of the Coronation medal, and on the right of all war medals.

WE learn that Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I. C. S., will accompany Lord Northcote to Australia as Private Secretary and that while Sir James Monteath acts as Governor of Bombay, Mr. P. J. Mead, of the Secretariat will act as Private Secretary.

POSTAL communication between Bhamo and Tengyuen has been established permanently, and the office for exchanging the Burma and Chinese mails is at Nampaung. Since its introduction there has been only a weekly service to Nampaung, but from the 1st [illegible] organised, and is becoming very popular.

THE Mussoorie Municipality has adopted the new water-supply scheme for obtaining water from the Kemptee Falls: the main feature of which is that the water will be pumped up by electric power to three main reservoirs on the highest points of the ridge and thence distributed over the station. The electric plant is to have sufficient excess power to provide for the lighting of the whole place. Thus Mussoorie at one step advances into the front place among the Hill Municipalities in its adoption of modern methods and conveniences, and if the others do not follow suit they must expect to suffer in popularity. The holiday population at any rate may be trusted to go where most is done for them.

SOME four years ago a well educated Pathan, whose father was a commissariat beef contractor and hide merchant at Quetta and who himself had risen to be a Government telegraph master, having become discontented, went across the border at Chaman, intending to join the late Ameer at Kabul. Having got as far as Kandahar he was arrested on suspicion of being a British spy and, notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary, has been kept a prisoner at that place up to a couple of weeks ago, when, on the visit there of Sardar Mohammad Omar Khan, the youngest brother of the present and the youngest son of the late Ameer, he was released conditionally on his immediate return to British territory, to which he has been only too glad to return and is now in Quetta. He bears signs of having suffered great hardships and has marks on his body of chains and fetters. It is stated he was starved for days and then tempted to give information by dishes of food being put within sight but not reach. He was herded with a number of other prisoners of all sorts, the only food they received being such as they begged from the population of Kandahar in the streets through which they were led or driven in chains.

THE "Egyptian Gazette" says:—The Austrian Lloyds s.s. Vorwaerts, which stranded while on a voyage from Constantinople to Trieste, near the Greek coast of Prevenze, is now said to be a total wreck. All the efforts made to refloat her have proved unsuccessful.

A MOVEMENT is now on foot in Manchester with the object of having a memorial portrait painted of Dr. Moorhouse, who is retiring from the Bishopric. An influential and representative committee has been appointed, and Sir George Reid is mentioned as the probable artist.

THE most "elevated" restaurant in the world is probably the Telsen Restaurant at the Eigerwand station, on the now nearly completed Alpine line extending to the summit of the Jungfrau. Accommodation has here been hollowed out of the actual rock, within which, however, the traveller who has got thus far, can do himself well and rest at ease in this modern cave-dwelling.

PIETRO MASCAGNI of "Cavalleria" fame is known as a prolific composer, but if the news supplied to the "Gaulois" by its correspondent in Rome is correct he must surely be bent on eclipsing all records in the annals of opera-writing. He is said to be engaged at present on four operas simultaneously, the books of which are by the most prominent Italian librettists. When his Herculean labours will be concluded the correspondent does not dare to guess, but he has the titles by heart. The forthcoming quartette are to be severally styled "Marie Antoinette," "Frou-Frou," "Vestilia," and "Stella."

THE new French ironclad Henri IV. is the second vessel of that name to figure in the French Navy List. Its predecessor was inspected by Louis Bonaparte, then President of the Republic, in 1852, and the inspection was marked by a contretemps. Some wag meddled with the decorations, and the patriotic aspiration "Vive Henri IV." was discovered, when too late, to have been altered into the seditious "Vive Henri V.," with the result that all the officers were placed under arrest. The first "Henri IV." had but a brief career, being wrecked at Eupatoria during the Crimean war.

MICE THAT SING.

THEIR VOCAL POWERS AND STRANGE LOVE OF MUSIC.

BY DR. LOUIS ELKIND.

WE have been told times without number that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, but few people are aware, though the subject has been carefully studied by scientific authorities of the highest repute—the late Professor Romanes among others—that one of the smallest animals, the mouse, not only likes to hear music but is itself, in many cases, an accomplished vocalist.

This curious fact was recently called attention to in a leading daily journal, of Moscow, which related that a certain small farmer who resides in the vicinity of Kowno was frequently frightened in the night-time by rather loud melodious sounds which resembled singing in every respect, and as he did not possess a bird, he was quite at a loss to account for the noise which kept him awake.

He mentioned the matter to a friend—a recognised authority on matters relating to zoology—and this friend, consenting to pass some nights in the farmer's room, where he also heard the singing, found, on careful examination, that the surprising musical entertainment was given by a small mouse.

It has been known for several centuries, writes Dr. Louis Elkind in the "Daily Express," that both rats and mice have a remarkable liking for music. A German monk, living secluded in a monastery and having plenty of time on his hands, closely observed the effect of music on large numbers of mice, and found that they would come into a room even in the broad daylight if music were played, and forgetting their natural timidity, or cautiousness, as some observers term it, would run about as if—as he well observed—they were intoxicated with pleasure.

THEIR LIKES AND DISLIKES.

Another scientist noticed that mice were in the habit of going into a room in which there was a piano, and running over the keys, thus producing soft musical sounds. Soft music is, according to this observer, what the mice most appreciate. A man who studied their likes and dislikes found they showed unmistakable pleasure when a violin or some other stringed instrument was played, but that their nerves seemed to be upset by a noisy brass instrument.

Further observation made in this direction established the fact that when the strings of a 'cello or a violin were drawn upon the little creatures would boldly come forward in considerable numbers and play or dance about the room, but when a cornet was blown they rapidly scuttled away.

In several of the old German treatises on natural history, written as long ago as the middle of the fifteenth century, it is stated that some mice are particularly good singers, and one author mentions, among other things, that they are given to melody at the time of the full moon, but are quiet at other seasons. The most authentic record of a singing mouse appears to date back to about fifty years ago, when such a mouse was publicly exhibited in London, and gave entertainments, to the great astonishment and amusement of large numbers of people.

The owner of this valuable animal was on the high road to making a huge fortune when a cat appeared upon the scene, and the career of the little vocalist was brought to a sudden and violent end. The mouse had become so popular that "Punch" honoured it with an obituary notice and a poem descriptive of its death. The concluding lines are:—

So hard was the punching,
And such was the fuss,
That it quite put an end
To that musical mus.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

Coming now to the kind of notes which singing mice utter, various statements have been made to describe them as deep and tremulous, with vibrations; others say they are highly sonorous and high-pitched. A contributor to a well-known scientific monthly periodical compares the notes to those of a canary, and another observer says they resemble the sweet liquid song of the thrush, in support of which he makes use of musical characters.

Then, also, we are told that the voice of a mouse is like that of a young bird in the nest, and that if a mouse continues to sing its vocal powers become stronger. It has even been said that some mice give forth notes like those of the nightingale, for though they are not so loud they have that fulness and depth which characterise the glorious song of Keats' "immortal bird."

A German lady who had a singing mouse of her own summarised her impressions in these words:—"The singing was of such an astonishing kind and so curious that I was lost in the greatest admiration. The song began with notes like the trills of a canary, then resembled those of a quail, then of the clucking of a hen, and after all this came the bass, hoarse voice of a frog"; and an eminent scientist said that when the mouse he heard many times sang in its ordinary voice it trilled like a lark, and varied this with long-drawn-out, flute-like notes similar to those of the nightingale, and, further, that the voice was characterised by beautiful cadences and contained two octaves.

It will be seen that there is a general consensus of opinion that the notes of the singing mouse are decidedly bird-like. There is a scientific explanation of this, for the late Professor Owen, when discussing this phenomenon, pointed out that the general anatomy and the anatomical relations of the voice-producing organs in particular of the mouse are very similar to those of birds.

ACCOMPLISHED VOCALISTS.

Another peculiarity that has been noticed is that the singing of one mouse sounds like the singing of several—like a chorus, that is. The great majority of observers have mentioned this fact. And, as is the case with human beings, some mice are very much more accomplished vocalists than others, which no doubt accounts for the differences in the statements made regarding their voices.

The mouse that thinks it can sing but cannot makes not very agreeable noise, but there is abundant testimony that very real pleasure is to be derived from the singing of a mouse that is the possessor of a fine vocal organ. Listeners need not get quite near the songster to hear it properly; it can be heard quite distinctly even twenty yards away so we learn from an eminent scientific authority.

The male and female mice seem to be equally gifted, and, naturally enough, they sing best when they are young. They are reported by some competent observers to be particularly fond of this intelligent mode of exercising just before a change of weather, but do not practise it nearly as ardently or effectively in the daytime and early evening as after dark.

It was once thought that mice sang in imitation of a canary which was in the house, and the lady whom we have already quoted said that her mouse imitated prefectly at night the song which the canary had sung during the day. People, therefore, who wished to have a singing mouse bought a canary that was a good singer, but at least one observer found that instead of the mouse imitating the canary the fact was that the canary imitated the mouse.

Experiments have been made to see how far Darwin's theory of inheritance held good in respect to singing mice, but the results were not favourable, for in not a single case was it found that a singing mouse transmitted its gift to its offspring.

Why some mice sing and the large majority do not to any appreciable degree would be very hard to say; indeed, among the numerous more or less highly scientific theories which were advanced to explain this important phenomenon, there is not a single satisfactory explanation of the fact.

In conclusion, some idea may be given of the manner in which a mouse sings. It sits on its hind-legs and stretches its head and throat, and, as it sings, its throat, chest, and abdomen, are on the whole considerably extended, and their muscles are in content and visible action.

Those who have observed it while in the act of performing this say, say, that there is a strong resemblance between the manner in which it elevates its snout and a bird raises its beak.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR COMMISSION.

ISSUE OF THE REPORT.

MILITARY SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

POWERS OF EXPANSION NEEDED.

IS CONSCRIPTION FORESHADOWED?

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The report of the War Commission which has been issued condemns the absence of a plan of campaign resulting in a plentiful crop of misunderstandings.

It condemns the grave deficiencies in the stores and acknowledges the prompt and effectual treatment of the situation in the midst of a great war reflecting credit on those concerned. But the home defences were left dangerously weak, and the report considers it unsatisfactory that nothing sufficient is being done to prevent a recurrence.

It insists on a military system containing powers of expansion. The recruiting is a serious question, and the Army as a whole does not fairly represent the manhood of the Empire.

The Report generally exonerates the Intelligence Department, and recommends certain changes in the War Office. It approves decentralisation generally, but deprecates carrying it too far.

It praises the Colonials who will be highly useful in future wars, but says that trained officers and a measure of discipline are necessary.

Lord Wolseley, in a memorandum dated 8th June, 1899, urged the drafting of troops to South Africa and mobilising an Army Corps on Salisbury Plain at the commencement of operations as soon as possible and to be over in November.

On the 7th July Lord Wolseley urged the sending of ten thousand men to South Africa.

General Buller on the 18th July declared he had complete confidence in General Butler and General Symons if they did not consider the situation dangerous.

Lord Roberts, in his evidence, said the proportion of failures was considerably greater in the higher than in the lower ranks of officers.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The papers generally characterize the War Commission's Report as mild in view of the amazing revelations of neglect and muddle. Disappointment is expressed that it embodies no comprehensive definite scheme for the reorganisation of the Army.

THE AMERICA CUP.

SHAMROCK AGAIN BEATEN.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

In the race for the America Cup the Reliance has again won.

The America Cup Race to-day was over a thirty-mile triangular course. The wind at starting was 8 knots but became variable.

The Reliance crossed ... leading for a quarter of a mile, which was gradually increased till after the second mark she led by a mile and a half. In running home the Shamrock gained considerably, but the Reliance won by 79 seconds after deducting her allowance.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The Shamrock III was two minutes 36 seconds late in starting, of which 36 seconds were disallowed according to rule.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA AND GREECE.

TURKISH TROOPS MOBILISING.

350 BATTALIONS CALLED OUT.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The announcement made on the 23rd instant that Bulgarian and Greek subjects had been recalled from Roumania by their respective Governments for the purpose of mobilisation was made at Bucharest, but there has been no announcement made by the Bulgarian or Greek Government on the subject.

LONDON, AUGUST 26

Enver Rushdi Pacha, commanding the Turkish troops in Macedonia, has been recalled to Constantinople. He will be replaced by Ibrahim Pacha, commanding the division at Serres.

Turkey has called out all the European Redifs of the second and third Army Corps, sixteen battalions of Redifs of the Panderma Asiatic division, and thirty-six battalions of Ilavehs of the second Army Corps.

The total troops called out on a war footing for Macedonia is 350 battalions which is double the force employed in the Turco-Greek War.

The Russian fleet is still cruising off the Bosphorus.

WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

HARVEST SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

Continuous heavy rains have caused widespread damage to the harvest in England, and the prospects are most gloomy.

AMERICAN SECRETARY FOR WAR.

MR. ROOT RESIGNS.

Mr. Root, the American Secretary for War, has resigned. His resignation will date from 1st January, 1904. He will be succeeded by Mr. Taint.

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The following is the result of the race for the Great Ebor Handicap :—

McYardley 1
Throwaway 2
Prince Florizel 3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE FISHING BOATS SEIZED.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Reuter (Yokohama) states that the Russians have seized some Japanese fish-buying vessels at Kamchatka on a charge of illegal trading and have detained their officers and repatriated 278 men.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT POONA.

SPEECH BY LORD NORTHCOTE.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 23.

Lord Northcote this morning distributed prizes to the children attending the Nutan Marathi Vidayalaya. His Excellency arrived, accompanied by Mr. Hill and Captain Stewart Balmain, and was received at the entrance by Dr. Bhandarkar, Chairman of the School ; Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction ; Mr. Lucas, District Judge ; Mr. Prior, Educational Inspector ; and others.

The proceedings opened with a song of welcome.

Dr. Bhandarkar, in a few words, briefly sketched the progress the school had made.

His Excellency, having distributed the prizes, rose and said :—Dr. Bhandarkar and Gentlemen,—This is, as you have just observed, not the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure and privilega of visiting the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, and I am gratified to think that the promise held out to you in 1901 of material assistance to this school has been redeemed by Government, and has been realised before I leave this Presidency. I am glad to find that my visit on this occasion has fallen on a most auspicious day, as I learn that this is the first day of the festival of Gunputi, the Hindu deity, who presides over learning. (Applause.) My time in India is so short that I cannot visit even a tenth part of the educational institutions, to which under ordinary circumstances I should personally have desired to say farewell. I hope, therefore, that so far as educational institutions in this Presidency are concerned, I may be allowed to wish them collectively Godspeed. Few things have struck me more since I have been out here than the intense interest taken by the Indian community in educational matters and the patience with which they pursue knowledge in the face of the gravest difficulties and under the most discouraging circumstances. To take this very institution as an illustration. Plague has raged for years in Poona, yet this school not only closed its doors at the latest possible but re-opened them at the earliest possible moment, but even its members have increased, and that fact shows that progress has been made. I must take this opportunity to remind this meeting that India is a very poor country, and with all our desire to help education Government assistance and resources are sadly limited in this direction. Brighter years, I trust, are in store for Bombay. Commencing with the current year we are spending six lakhs more on education, and I confidently look to the Presidency of Bombay maintaining her high educational position amongst the Indian Governments. Here in Poona Government have been able to increase the grant to the Fergusson College, and to enlarge the accommodation at the Deccan Colleges. (Applause.) Now let me say one word. So long as you have such gentlemen as your chairman as Dr. Bhandarkar and many others whom I could name as pioneers in the promotion of learning I have no fear for the result, and I would beg of the community at large to believe that although we Europeans may think some important educational reforms necessary we have no desire to attempt anything so manifestly impossible as to seek to tamper with the education of the rising generation or to remodel its bases so as to deprive the constituted Indian authorities of their natural and legitimate influence in these matters. So far as we English are concerned we want as far as possible in education as in all other questions to work with the people for the people, and when we find schools so well and so energetically conducted as is the Natun Marathi Vidyalaya you need not regard Government in its Education Department as aught but a sympathetic friend. It now remains for me to thank Dr. Bhandarker for his kind and sympathetic words and his expressions regarding myself. We shall be leaving India in a few days with great regret, and on behalf of both Lady Northcote and myself I can say that we shall always feel the deepest interest in this Presidency.

Mr. Apte, Secretary, thanked his Excellency for his kind expressions, and his Excellency having been garlanded left the school amidst cheers.

PAYMENT OF DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

In November last the Bengal Chamber of Commerce forwarded a largely signed memorial to the Government of India for consideration of the home authorities on the subject of double income-tax. The memorial drew attention to the practice by which the English revenue authorities levy income-tax upon profits which have already paid income-tax in India, and submitted that all income which is subject to payment of the Indian income-tax should, to the extent of that tax, be relieved from payment of the income-tax in the United Kingdom. The Home Government have been unable to accept the suggestion made by the memorialists chiefly on the ground that the income-tax in the United Kingdom is, as its name implies, a tax upon income received in the United Kingdom, and is levied without regard to distinctions based upon either the nature or the locality of the property from which the income arises. Moreover it is the income that is taxed and not the property or the other source from which the income is derived. Another argument in support of the refusal is that it does not appear to be inequitable that a person who possesses property in one country and spends the income derived from it in another should be subject to taxation in both as for the time being he is a citizen of two countries and requires protection of the two Governments.

THE POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA AUGUST 23.

The seventh extra meeting of the Poona Races was held to-day under wet weather. Heavy rain fell last night and also at the commencement of the races this afternoon. The last race was run in the rain. Two specials came from Bombay. One incident occurred at the Victoria Terminus. Lieutenant Bass arrived on the platform just when the last train started, so he came in a special first class with a light engine and reached Poona half an hour before the two specials. The favourites were mostly beaten. The following are the details of the races :—

Horse Hurdle Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200 ; 2nd Rs. 100 ; 3rd Rs. 50. A handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance—1 1-2 miles over 7 flights.

Mr J B's b aus h Veneda, 11st 4lbs, Penton 1
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart, 9st 9lbs, Hoyt 2
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's bl aus g Pope, 11st 5lbs, Morrison 3

Betting.—6 to 3 on Stoddart, 3 to 2 against Veneda, and 2 to 1 against Pope.

Won by half a length. Six lengths between second and third. Time—3mins. 2 3-5secs.

The Stick Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200 ; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance.—1-1-4 miles over 6 flights.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Malice, 11st 3lb, Penton 1
H H Aga Khan an l Aga S Shah's ch aus g Funny, 11st 2lbs, Hoyt 2
Mr Percy Fisher's g aus g Good Boy, 10st 5lbs, Morrison 3
Mr A W ... ch aus g Pecotrade, 11st 10lbs, Beasley 0
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl, 10st 3lbs, Egan 0
Dr Spooner Har.'s br aus g Goodchap, 9st 5lbs, Williamson 0
Col Eccles' b aus g Pomfret, 9st 7lbs, Captain Casson 0

Betting.—Evens on Funny, 5 to 2 against Malice, 5 to 1 Beryl, 7 to 1 Good Boy, and long odds the rest.

Won by two lengths. Ten lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 34 2-5secs.

The Futurity Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; 3rd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1902. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I Penalties.—Winner of race value Rs. 180 or over, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., three times 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. Allowances.—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 or over 4lbs. Distance —5 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayi's g a h Little Joker, 7st 8lbs, Kamad 1
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Sal's g a h Mooreed, 7st 8lbs, Heeroo 2
Mr F M Gard's br a h Kour Saheb, 8st 6lbs, Robinson 3
Captain the Hon'ble C F Greville's g a h Scattercash 9st 7lbs, Hoyt 0
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass' g a h Flying Childers, 9st 11b, Cowell 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 8st 3lbs, Omarkhan 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation, 8st 11b, O'Neil 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Najafi, 7st 12lbs, Spathall 0
Mr Faraj bin Saeed's ch a h Rox II, 7st 3lbs, Brown 0
Colonel Anderson's g a h Surhan, 7st, Nelson 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter, 6st 8lbs, Nana 0

Betting.—3 to 1 Kour Saheb, Najafi, and Minting King, 6 to 1 Scattercash, Flying Childers, Little Joker, and Mooreed, 10 to 1 Salvation, and 20 to 1 the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length. A neck between second and third. Time—1min, 11 3-5 secs.

The Small Arab Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200 2nd Rs. 100 ; 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab 14 hands and under. Distance.—1 mile.

Captain Bann's g a h Regret, 7st 4lb, Hoyt 1
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark, 6st, Bannett 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental, 9st 2lbs, Robinson 3
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, 8st 11lbs, Omerkhan 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber, 8st 10lbs, Kamad 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 8st 4lbs, Heeroo 0

Betting.—3 to 1 Oriental and Robber, 4 to 1 Moon and Regret, 6 to 1 Shaiboob, and 15 to 1 Skylark.

Won by two lengths. Three lengths between second and ... Omens.

The Yerrowda Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, 3rd Rs 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000, since 31st March, 1901. Closed as per Special General Conditions. G. Rs. Jockeys penalized, Distance—1 mile.

Mr Mill's bl c h Mistry, 11st 10lbs, Mr Bass 1
Vety-Col Hazelton's b nth am n Madeira, 11st 8lbs, Captain Newell 2
Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl, 10st 2lbs, Owner 3
Mr G O Borsa's b aus g Dawn, 11st, Owner 0
Major Cleveland's br aus g Rising Sun, 9st 10lbs, Mr Bingham 0

Betting.—6 to 4 on Mistry, 3 to 1 Medeira and Dawn, 6 to 1 Runaway Girl, and 12 to 1 Rising Sun.

Won in a common canter. Three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 57 2-5 secs.

Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; 2nd Rs. 100 ; 3rd Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50 or over. W. A. reduced 4lbs, Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under new measurement 7lbs, Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A R Ameer's b a h Bendigo 6st, 4lbs, Kamad 1
Mr Artin A Essayi's b a h Bikanir, 8st, Omerkhan 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught, 8st 6lbs, Heeroo ... 3
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goulias' ch a h Golden Plover, 8st 6lbs Cowell 0
Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester 8st 6lbs, Hoyt 0
Messrs A A Saif and J Antonie's g a h Purser, 8 t 2lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Abdoola Shamlana's b a h Turn of Luck, 7st 3lbs, Dhondi 0
Mr S A Wahed's ch a c Isinglass, 7st 2lbs, Kamad 0
Colonel P K L Beaver's g a h Bridge, 7st 2lbs Nelson ... 0

Betting.—3 to 1 Rochester, 6 to 1 Golden Plover 7 to 1 Bikanir, Turn of Luck, and Bridge. and longer odds the rest.

Won by three lengths, One and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1min 27 3-5secs.

The Welter Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200 ; 2nd Rs, 100 ; 3rd Rs. 50. For all Maiden Ponies 14-1 and under. 14-1 to carry 11st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 180 or over, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., three times 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. Ponies measured previous to 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. extra. Allowances—C. Bs. 14lbs., Arabs. 24lbs. Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 50 or over 4lbs. G. Rs. Jockeys penalized. Distnance – 1-2 mile.

Mr W Bass' b aus m Stockbell, 11st 1b, Owner' 1
Mr Leslie's b aus m Matilda, 11st 11lbs, Major Edwards 2
Very Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 11st 11b, Mr Meycll 3
Captain Hickman's b aus m Saucebox, 11st 11b, Owner 0
Mr W Bass' b ch m Tam Ring, 11st 7lb, Major Bevor 0
Captain Bann's ch aus m Estelle, 10st 6lbs, Mr Bingham 0

Betting.—Evens Matilda, 3 to 1 Stockbell, 4 to 1 Patrician, 5 to 1 Tam Ring, and 10 to 1 Saucebox and Estelle.

Won by three lengths. Two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—55 2-5secs.

GOLF AT POONA.

The following are the results of the competition for H. H. the Aga Khan's prize in the mixed foursomes medal play, which was contested on the 25th. The game was a very close one as the scores show. Mr and Mrs Fawcett played an excellent round, and thoroughly deserve the victory. Scores :—

Mr and Mrs Fawcett 68—10 1-3—57 2-3 ; Colonel Carter and Mrs Fulton 65—6—59 ; Captain Kemble and Mrs Carter 66—3 -63 ; Major Walker and Mrs Bayard 70—7—63 ; Mr Clements and Miss Anderson 76—13—63 ; Major Young and Miss Adams 73—1 1-3—71 2-3 ; Major Anderson and Miss Low 74—5—69 ; Captain Brown and Mrs Bobbs 8 ...—9 1-3—70 2-3 ; Colonel Bromfield and Miss Martin 86—10 1-2—75 1-2 ; Mr Bagshawe and Mrs Daldy no return.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN KABUL.

THE AMIR AND THE SUFFERERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

Cholera is still very bad in Kabul where four members of the household of the British Agent and also one of the Amir's munshis are amongst those who have recently died, and the extent of the epidemic has given rise to various wild rumours. Umra Khan, Quasim Khan, and even the Amir himself have been named in the bazaar stories as amongst the victims, but there is no truth whatever in these inventions. As a matter of fact the Amir is actively engaged in rendering assistance to the sufferers. He has ordered five Kabuli rupees to be given to each household attacked, and has also paid five thousand rupees to the Mullahs to be expended in charity.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

The President of the Conference, Nawab Mohosinul-mulk, arrived this afternoon, and was received by the reception committee on the station. The leading Mahomedan citizens were present.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Wolseley, commanding Madras, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave from next Friday.

Major Cox is appointed Second-in-Command of the 12th Burma Infantry.

In future officers who have not passed the lower standard in Urdu will be prohibited from going out shooting unless accompanied by another officer who has passed or by a native interpreter.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the linking of the three Madras Cavalry regiments so as to form one group. All recruits enlisted in future for these regiments, and all recruits already enlisted but not yet attested, will be liable to transfer from one regiment to another in time of war or other emergency, as prescribed for infantry.

ARRIVALS : AUGUST 25.—Lee, Major, Madras, 4th Hussars, proceeding to Somaliland from Secunderabad.

Beaty, Captain, Bombay, 1st Lancers, on leave to Somaliland from Deesa.

Pannerman, Captain, Bombay, 1st Lancers, en route to Poona from Deesa.

Bishop, Major, Bengal, to South Africa from Lucknow.

Duff, Lieutenant, Punjab, 1st Gurkha Rifles, en route to Somaliland from Dharmsala.

DEPARTURE : AUGUST 25.—Makins, Lieutenant, Punjab, K. R. Rifles off M C., to Murree Hills.

Poole, Captain, Madras, R. Warwickshire Regiment, from leave to Belgaum

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Bulgarian Government has asked the Powers to influence the Porte not to employ Bashi-Bazouks in suppressing the rebellion. In the Bulgarian question England supports Austria and Russia who, she considers, are still striving to restore peace.

The Turkish redifs in Macedonia are discontented and insubordinate. Many are deserting and selling their arms to the Insurgents.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

London, Aug. 9.—The statement made by the "Daily Mail" that Government officials disapproved of the taxation of food has not been confirmed.

THE SHIPPING AGREEMENT : AMERICAN OPINION.

London, Aug. 8.—The American press consider that the British Government has got much the best in the matter of the agreement concerning the Atlantic Shipping Trust, under the terms of which British ships and companies are to remain exclusively British, and the agreement is at once terminable if the combine pursues a policy hurtful to British trade.

WHITAKER WRIGHT'S CASE.

BIG BAIL FOUND.

London, Aug. 8.—In the case of Whitaker Wright, who was unable to find bail after his committal for fraud, the required sureties to the extent of £50,000 are now forthcoming, and he has been released from gaol.

BUTTER ADULTERATION.

PREVENTIVE BILL ABANDONED.

London, Aug. 8.—The Butter Bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons with the object of limiting the amount of moisture in butter and of securing purity, has been abandoned.

SUICIDE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

London, Aug. 8.—Commander Dogson, who was in charge of the Kingstown torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla, committed suicide. He had been suffering from an old wound in the head.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

AUGUST 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted,
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted,
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used,
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St. Vincent Granada interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted,
Cable magambique madagascar interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th Aug. 1903,

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	4	3 p.m.	8	16
Teheran	25	2	24 p.m.	0	49
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of Messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 25th Aug. 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	16	0	1
" Karachi	1	10	0	3
" Madras	1	14	0	4

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana was commenced yesterday on the latter's ground, play starting at 11-30. Cheetham won the toss for the Gymkhana, and started the batting with Mead. Runs came slowly, and after twenty-five minutes Mead was bowled by Pocha for 6, the total then being 23 runs. A long stand was made when Aston partnered Cheetham, the former making runs at a fairly rapid rate for him and batting better than we have seen him this season. Cheetham was the first to go, being bowled by Pavri for a flawless 26. Priestley, who succeeded, fell to the same bowler's next delivery, and Armes was shortly afterwards caught at the wicket. White only stopped in a few minutes, and just before his dismissal Aston fell to a catch at mid-off, having compiled 27. Carroll was bowled without scoring, and then the ball went for tiffin.

On the resumption of play after tiffin the innings was quickly finished off, the total reaching 78. The Parsee Gymkhana started their innings now too well, losing Pavri for 8 and H. D. Kanga for 9, the latter being run out through a misunderstanding with his brother. Dr. D. Kanga who had succeeded Pavri hit hard and brought the total to 44, before being caught at the wicket his share of the runs being 20. Afterwards R. E. Mody and J. D. Mody made things lively, and before they were separated, the Parsees' total had passed that made by the Bombay Gymkhana. J. N. Mody was the first to go, being caught off Coombs for 27. R. E. Mody was not dismissed until he had compiled 72, the best innings he has played for some time. Better and cleaner hitting has not been seen on the Bombay Gymkhana ground this year. The Parsees' total eventually reached 187, they, therefore, winning by 109 runs. The only Bombay Gymkhana bowler who met with any success was Coombs, and he bowled really well, his six wickets only costing 35 runs. He took two wickets in successive balls and three wickets in one over. Of the Parsee bowlers Pavri and Bulsara were well on the spot and each had very good figures. The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, b Pavri	23
Mr P J Mead, b Pocha	6
Mr A H S Aston, c Saklatwalla, b Bulsara	27
Mr E Priestley, b Pavri	0
Lieut Armes, c D Kanga, b Pavri	5
Mr G White, c Bulsara, b Pavri	1
Capt L T R Hutchinson, not out	4
Lieut H O Carroll, b Bulsara	0
Mr S M McCausland, c Pocha, b Bulsara	6
Mr E E Coombs, c Modi, b Bulsara	0
Mr H L Richardson, b Pavri	0
Extras	3
Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bulsara	120	18	11	4
Watcha	30	13	0	0
Pocha	96	24	4	1
Pavri	104	20	7	5

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Dr M E Pavri, c Hutchinson, b Coombs	6
Mr H D Kanga, run out	9
Mr D D Kanga, c Priestley, b Richardson	20
Mr R E Mody, c Mead, b Coombs	72
Mr J D Mody, c Cheetham, b Coombs	27
Mr N B Saklatwalla, b Coombs	0
Mr J M Dastur, b Coombs	0
Mr M. D Bulsara, b Coombs	0
Mr J J Pocha, c Priestley, b McCausland	0
Mr K P Lalla, not out	12
Mr M B Wacha, St Mead, b Cheetham	14
Extras	27
Total	187

BOWLING ANALYSIS—BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	B	R	M	W
Cheetham	30	31	0	1
Coombs	90	35	5	6
Richardson	33	28	0	1
Carroll	42	21	0	0
Hutchison	29	19	0	0
McCausland	18	13	0	1
White	18	13	0	0

The Gymkhana Reserves met the Baronet Club Reserves on the latter's ground in a whole day match yesterday, and the former won by 14 runs, S. N. Powell (52) and Captain McDonald (30) were the chief contributors to the Gymkhana's total, while Raja (inns) played best for the Baronet. West took four wickets for the Gymkhana and kept a very good length throughout the innings.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

RE-OPENING OF THE CHANCEL.

THE chancel of the St. John's (Afghan Memorial) Church, Colaba, was re-opened on Monday evening at a special service conducted by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott. As is generally known extensive alterations have for some time been proceeding at the church. When the designs for the chancel were originally made it was the intention of the architect that the work just completed should be done in the first instance However, the necessary expenditure proved too great at that time, and it was only recently that the committee were bold enough to enter upon the task of bringing the chancel to the state of completion in which it now is. Although there has been a fairly liberal response to the appeal for subscriptions a considerable amount is still needed. The chancel floor has been tiled with black, grey, and white marble to match that laid down within the altar rails. New brass altar rails have been added, and the arches on the walls have been completed, and the memorial tablets have also been finished. Another alteration was the removal of the iron screen to its original position in the nave, and carved teak and iron choir stalls have also been provided. A considerable amount of work has yet to be done before the committee have brought their project to a state of perfection. For a long time past the necessity of a peal of bells has been very manifest. A new peal is to be provided, and it is hoped that it will have arrived in Bombay from England by the end of the year. Then again the new chancel screen is not yet completed. The iron work is finished, but it is proposed to ornament it with coloured marble, and eventually it will be a handsome adornment of the church interior. A new organ is urgently required, and this will be a heavy item of expenditure. Funds have still to be raised for that, and though the subscriptions already received are sufficient to pay for the work already done, and also for the uncompleted portion of the chancel screen, funds have still to be raised for the rest of the uncompleted work. The chaplain, the Rev. H. Rountree, has taken a very deep and personal interest in the project, and it is due in no little measure to his labours, coupled with the efforts of the committee, that so much has already been accomplished. The service was enjoyable from every point of view, and the music was especially attractive. The choir numbered forty voices, male and female, and it was accompanied by the band of the North Staffordshire Regiment. Mr. F. Seymour Dove, the church organist, conducted. The service commenced with the processional hymn, "Through the night of doubt and sorrow," and whilst this was being sung a large number of the Bombay clergy took their places in front of the chancel. The Venerable Arhdeacon Scott performed the dedication, and formally declared the chancel open. Subsequently the choral portion of the service included a number of interesting items. In the Magnificat Mrs Ernst took the solo, and that lady, along with Mr. Harvey, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Smawley, sang the quartette. The singing of the choir in "Lord, how manifold are Thy works' was admirable. The other hymns were "When the weary seeking rest," "For all the saints who from their labours rest," and "The Church's one foundation." An impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Traill, of Poona. The offertory was devoted to the organ fund.

[* This report has been inadvertently held over.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES.

DICKENS DRAMATISED.

MME. REJANE ON DRAMATIC ART.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

THE place which music should take in the service of the Church has always aroused much discussion. The clergy are of one opinion ; the organists of another. Mr. Leonard C. F. Robson, the organist of Ilford Congregational Church, has written a reasonable letter to "The Nonconformist Musical Journal" in which he complains of the place which music takes in most Nonconformist churches. What he writes has the more weight inasmuch as he expressly states that his minister, the Rev. Charles H. Vine, is not one of those who see no importance in any part of the service but the sermon. Mr. Robson complains that the "preliminaries" are "got over as quickly as possible," and the sermon occupies most of the time. This sort of thing is all wrong, and Nonconformity must be brought to see the thing in its proper light ; those interested in and leading the musical part of the service must be brought more and more to take a righteous yet humble pride in their office, the ministers must be led to see that the other parts of the service are at least as important as the sermon ; the deacons, the members of the Church, and the congregation must be brought also to see the importance of the prayer and praise, and to exercise a little more charity towards the much maligned choir, and then we shall see better days in all our churches. The choir has unfortunately only too often been a stumbling block in the church, and organists and choirmasters are sometimes very human, but there is such a thing as giving a dog a bad name and hanging him and I venture to think that this fact has much to do with the choir difficulty. Mr. Robson also complains that in many Nonconformist churches the musical part of the service is looked upon "as so much mere music-making." The musical part of the service is often practically a sacred concert of a not very high type. This was the case at the City Temple where, of course, one went to hear Dr. Parker preach, but even so his sermon would have been no less impressive if it had been preceded by good music. Many of the services in the Established churches give too much importance to music, but surely there is a mean between the two extremes.

It has been demonstrated a good many times that the sense in which the work of Dickens is dramatic is not a sense in which his books are suitable to adaptation for the theatre. He had a fine sense of verbal effect, which makes some of his lines even more delicious when read aloud than when seen on the printed page. But this is almost the only one of his many great qualities which does not lose upon the stage. The vivid feeling of melodrama in the masterly treatment of his complicated plots is too diffuse, has too many centres to form the base of a play, where the interest must necessarily be unified. His wonderful power of most artistically exaggerated whimsical characterisation, and the triumphant appropriateness of the dialogue to the characters—qualities which make him the most dramatic of novelist—are from their very completeness and wealth of detail a handicap to the preformance. On the one hand, nothing is left for the actor to do with the character which has not been done far more effectively by the author's descriptions, and on the other, those descriptions have been so comprehensive and many-sided that the actor's realisation can scarcely fail to be disappointing, even if he has the skill to complete the representation of one aspect of the character. These difficulties were pretty much in evidence on Saturday night at the Adelphi and it cannot perhaps be said that even after due allowance has been made for them the authors have contrived even a very workmanlike or effective version. The Micawber, Heep, Trotwood, Copperfield thread of the story is made to run in alternate scenes with the Pegotty, Ham, Emily Steerforth thread of the story, and as they are quite independent of each other the effect is not quite happy. We seemed to want a good deal more comedy while the Pegotty scenes were going on, and to want to get back to the story while the Micawber scenes were going on. And the alteration of the end, by which Steerforth is carried on to make a dying speech, and a coming reconciliation between Ham and Emily is indicated, is surely a rather unwarrrantable liberty to take with a classic,

However, the advantage of dealing in a theatre with a story and with characters that are already known to the audience is so great, the fascination of Dickens' story and his characters is so constant, and the acting was on the whole so good, that the audience on Saturday were evidently delighted with a performance which, in acting at any rate, contained some capital pieces of work. The best of the performances was certainly that of Mr. Charles Cartwright, who showed as Pegotty (in an admirable "make-up"), that rugged force and that sense of the lonely sorrow of a strong man which make him in certain parts almost unique among our actors. He possesses individualities of manner and notes of voice, which though sometimes exaggerated, compel sympathetic attention. Mr. Frank Cooper (who has not yet got rid of the three-cornered George Alexander smile) was also good as Ham, and played with real tenderness. Miss Nancy Price, looking splendid, gave an admirable performance as Rosa Dartle, and conveyed with great success the acidity of temperament and the concentration of suppressed passion in the character. Mr. Harry Nicholls was an engaging Micawber, although (apart from again a capital "make up") he was perhaps hardly quite the character. Mr. Robb Harwood was a little disappointing as Uriah Heep, and Mr. Ben Webster had little opportunity but to look handsome as Steerforth. Mr Philip Darwin gave a good performance in the small part of Lattimer. Miss Madge Lessing has still something to unlearn from musical comedy before she will be quite equal to sentimental part like little Emily, but Miss Agnes Thomas as Betsy Trotwood and Miss Caroline Lowell as Mrs. Gummidge were both good. A word of praise is due to the costumes, which were excellent.

An interesting article by Madame Rejane—which unfortunately for English readers, is printed in French—appears in the current number of "The National Review." It is called "The Dramatic Art," but is in fact an exposition of the general advantages of a school of acting and the particular defects of the school as it exists in France. After an almost excessive insistence on the affectionate relations existing between herself and the English public and an almost too ready assumption that in every department of dramatic art "France first, and the rest nowhere" is universally admitted as the verdict, Madame Rejane goes on to advocate the establishment of a school of acting, to raise the general level—that is, the level of the smaller parts, among our players. To the existence of the Conservatoire she attributes the all-round excellence of French companies. I oubtless this is partly true, but it must be remembered that this all-round excellence is observable in little companies, no single member of which has passed through the Conservatoire. There is something more than teaching in the matter. The Frenchman is a born actor, the Englishman is not—that is the root of it. Another objection to the establishment on an official or semi-official School of Acting in England is that we have not here what Madame Rejane reminds us they have in France—a definite tradition of comedy of classic tragedy, which the Conservatoire serves to keep alive and untainted, as well as finding here a standard for its teaching. By all means let acting be taught a great deal more than it is now. There is very much of the art of acting that can be taught, although, of course, no great actor will be made from teaching alone. But let the teaching be individual and unofficial. For in the absence of a great tradition of acting, there is no argument for stereotyping its forms—and this is what an official school of acting would do.

Mr. James Huneker, a musical critic of New York, who has recently devoted his great talents to dramatic criticism, visited London in the early part of the season, and, of course, he was present at the Wagner performances at Covent Garden. In an article in the New York "Sun" he criticises the

Covent Garden stage and the "Ring" representations, and, incidentally, the English audiences. "These unmusical folks," he writes, "are getting on—it is impossible not to assume a patronising tone in speaking of their magnificent ignorance of things artistic. The national self-complacency comes out at its strongest when discussing music just as in Thackeray's days there were English people who fancied they spoke French without an accent, and the great satirist made fun of them. To day he would move about in Covent Garden during the entr'actes and note the delightful air of superiority imprinted on the stolid, unemotional British face. That these stone-cold temperaments should fancy the music of Wagner is one of those tricks of fate which startle and provoke a smile. Nature never intended the Briton to become an æsthetic animal. He plays the role ill at ease and without a gleam of humour." Mr. Huneker ought to have more insight. Evidently he does not know English men and women except from the outside. It is the national pose to look stolid and unemotional, just as to English eyes Frenchmen and Italians are absurdly theatrical in their gestures and causelessly emotional. The Englishman is not æsthetic because he does not as a rule, care for abstract thought, and least of all about art; he is too emotional to be æsthetic. But he does feel and he is fond of music. On the other hand, American men and women give one the impression that they they have no spontaneous emotion. They are nervously excitable, but it is a very cold excitement. They are clever, but it is the cleverness of learning and applying formulæ. American women, especially students of music, will chatter for hours on art. They have read all about it, and apply their second-hand knowledge with the deft nonchalance of a railway porter sticking labels on luggage. An idea is brought forward—it is at once labelled. Americans who really feel music generally have German blood in their veins.

The programme for the autumn season this year will consist, as usual, of a play written by Mr. Cecil Raleigh. It is described this time as a "melo-farce," a name no doubt fashioned somewhat in the manner of the late Lewis Carroll. The principal scene this year will be a realization of Frith's celebrated picture "The Railway Station," and the principal passengers already engaged are Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Norman McKinnel, and Miss Margaret Halstan. Certainly the most interesting by far of theatrical events in the near future is the revival of Marlowe's "Edward II." at Oxford by the Elizabethan Stage Society on this day week. The performance is for the benefit of the extension Students, and therefore there will not be very much room for visitors. It is the more unfortunate since it is definitely announced that the performance cannot be repeated. Indeed, it is, at any rate for the present, the last performance of the society, which, under the guidance of Mr. Poel, has done much good work, for which every student of the drama should be really grateful. Fortunately, the newly-formed Mermaid Society shows every prospect of being capable of continuing the work, though upon somewhat different lines. Mr. Comyns Carr, whose merits as a dramatist have always been underated, perhaps owing to the mistaken application of the "Jack-of-all-trades" motto to his exceptional case is once more busy writing plays, and signing contracts for those which he has already finished. In all probability his drama in verse, "Tristram and Yseult," will be produced during Mr. Willard's coming season at the St. James's. Another play in verse, "The Lonely Queen," is shortly to be given in America. In addition Mr. Beerbohm Tree is to produce his adaptation of "Oliver Twist," and Sir Chales Wyndham his rendering of "La Chatelaine." The Lyric Theatre will be reopened on the 15th of this month with a new edition of "The Medal and the Maid." Two important changes are to be noted in the cast, Miss Ada Blanche and Mr. E. Dagnall taking the parts originally played by Miss Ada Reeve and Mr. J. Sullivan. "The Medal and the Maid" will be followed by a musical version of "Madame Sans-Gene," in which Miss Evie Greene will be given the opportunity of displaying to advantage the great gift of comedy which she undoubtedly possesses.

Mr. Sydney Valentine and Mr. Reeves Smith are about to join, in partnership, the ranks of the managers. They will start operations at the Avenue Theatre, and their first production will be a play by Mr. Clyde Fitch, the author of "The Last of the Dandies," entitled "The Climbers." This play is regarded as Mr. Fitch's best achievement, in America, where it has already been played with much success. The new management have been so fortunate as to secure the services of Miss Lily Hanbury as their leading lady, and they have in eserve three other plays, one of which is Marion Crawford's own version of his novel "In the Palace of the King." Mr. George Edwardes and Mr. Charles Frohman have commissioned Mr. Owen Hall to write another play on the lines of "The Girl from Kay's" which has proved a very great success. The play this time will be adapted from the French, and the name suggested is "The Little Cher b." Mr. Martin Harvey will start a provincial tour on August 17. His only new production will be a play by an American author, Mr. John Rutherford, entitled "The Breed of the Treshams." He will not play "Romeo" until his return to London after his American tour. It is announced that Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Mar owe will give a series of Shakspearean revivals at Wyndham's Theatre in the autumn of next year.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph]

SIMLA, August 26.

Wednesday:—The depression in the United Provinces has concentrated in the Eastern districts and moderately heavy rain has fallen in Himalayas and sub-Himalayas and light to moderate rain in the Indo-gangetic plain, East of Central India and the delta of Bengal. Rain has increased in Burma and showers have fallen in the Satpuras and the Peninsula. Cherrapoonjee has received 4 1-2 inches, Diamond island 3 1-2 Darjeeling 3, Moulmeir, Bogra Ludhiana, Allahabad, Lahore 2 1-2, Mergui, Tavoy, Akyab, Gorakhpur, Chakrata 2 1-2, Shillong, Jalpaiguri Uubala, Gulmerg, Khushab, Darbhanga, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, 2, Ranikhet, Mussooree, Simla, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Sutna Jhansi and Salam 1 inch. Light to moderate rain will probably fall during the next 24 hours on the Burma coast East Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic plain, east of Central India, showers in the Brahmaputra valley, delta of Bengal, east Satpuras west of Central India, Plateau West Coast, Kashmir, and the Himalayas. Irobars are opening out in the Bay and pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cts
Previously registered.....	71	26	71	00	65	01	66	97
Wednesday, 26th August...	0	24	0	31	0	55	0	22
Total....	71	50	71	31	66	17	67	19
Total fall to August 25, 1902	58	03	32	57	28	40	32	04
Total fall to August 26, 1901	84	38	79	87	83	42	74	93

Observations taken at 8 A.M. on Wednesday, the 26th August.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk rise at Lahore and Jacobabad and a rapid fall at Allahabad. It is over two-tenths of an inch below normal at Allahabad.

Winds are easterly at Sirsa and Jacobabad and south-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Veraval and Belgaum and moderate to fresh elsewhere.

Temperature is still much below normal in the north. The maximum varied from 103° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum and the minimum from 83° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy at most places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen almost everywhere, the principal amounts registered are 2·08 at Lahore, 2·51 at Allahabad, 1·18 at Delhi, 1·17 at Cawnpore, and 1·03 at Jhansi.

Weather is about normal everywhere but there is a depression at and about Allahabad, which is drawing in winds from the west consequently giving general rain in Western India, which will probably continue to-day.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS BY HON. MEMBERS.

The following are answers to questions put by hon members:—

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh inquired if Government intend to take any step to constitute the Tribunal of Appeal constituted by the City of Bombay Improvement Act, a Court of Justice and to subject it to the supervision of the High Court? Government replied that it is their intention to apply to the Government of India to validate the Act in this respect.

OPERATION OF THE LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked—Government to lay on the Council Table a statement showing for each District of the Presidency including Sind:—(a) What areas have been forfeited for non-payment of arrears and re-let on non-transferable tenure since the passing of the recent Land Revenue Code Amendment Act, specifying separately the areas compulsorily forfeited and those voluntarily forfeited up to the end of June last or the latest date prior thereto for which figures are available. (b) The amount of arrears for non-payment of which the forfeiture was carried out. (c) What, if any, were the incumbrances on the lands forfeited, prior to such forfeiture, and (d) whether due notices in both cases of forfeiture, compulsory or voluntary, were given to creditors and other parties concerned? Government replied:—As stated in the reply given by Government on 20th March 1903 to the Honourable Mr. Parekh's question No. 4, returns of all lands given on the restricted tenure up to 30th September 1903 will be laid on the Council Table in due course. Government do not propose to call for the information specified in clause (c) of the question. With reference to clause (d) there is no reason to suppose that the provisions of section 153 of the Land Revenue Code as amended by Act VI of 1901 are not fully observed.

REDUCTIONS OF ASSESSMENTS.

Replying to the Hon Mr. Dikshit, Government said:—A statement has been laid on the table showing by districts details of reductions of land revenue assessments ordered since the famine of 1896-97. The reasons for the reductions some of which have been granted for causes connected with the famines and some for other reasons, are specified in the column of remarks.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

The Hon Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit:—The Abkari revenue in the year 1875-6 was about Rs. 33·05 lacs and in the year 1884-5 it rose to about Rs. 62·82 lacs, in the year 1894-5 to about Rs. 110·09 lacs and in 1901-02 to about Rs. 105·34 lacs. Will Government be pleased to state how much of this increase is due to enhancement of duties and excise rates and how much to increase of consumption? Will Government be pleased to state the number of liquor shops in the different Districts of the Presidency? Government replied:—The information required by the Honourable Member in answer to both his questions can be fully obtained from the published reports and returns of the Abkari Department to which the Honourable Member is referred. The reports will show that the increase of revenue is due to both causes mentioned in clause A, but it cannot be said precisely in what proportions. There has been a considerable increase in licit consumption which with the improved administration takes the place of illicit consumption.

BRIDGE TOLLS.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit inquired:—Is it true that the loan raised for constructing the bridge at Induri in the Mawal Taluka has been paid off? Will Government be pleased to discontinue the levying of the toll that is at present being levied for passing over that bridge? Government replied:—The loan referred to has been paid off. As the tolls now levied at the Induri bridge take the place of those formerly levied on the Wadgaon-Sakharpur Road at Khalumbra, with a special rate of three pies on each foot passenger during the monsoon months to recoup partially to the District Local Board the loss on account of ferry receipts, Government are not prepared to discontinue them.

OVERBRIDGE AT CHALISGAON.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, Government stated that provision for the construction at the Chalisgaon Station of an overbridge has been made in the current Budget. The estimates and indent are under preparation and the work will be commenced as soon as the iron-work is received from England.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Hon. Mr Dikshit asked; Having regard to the fact that goods get damaged by rain while lying at the Dhulia Station, will Government be pleased to direct the G. I. P. Railway Company to erect a covered goods-shed in the Dhulia station-yard? Government replied, the bulk of the traffic at Dhulia Station occurs during the fair season. No complaints have been received in the Railway Department of inconvenience caused by the want of a goods-shed at Dhulia.

The Hon. Mr. Likshit also asked:—Is it true that cattle-trucks are used for the carriage of passengers on the occasion of the Pandharpur fair? If so, will Government be pleased to direct that they be not used and that a sufficient number of third class carriages be provided on such occasions? Government replied:—The Senior Government Inspector is now making enquiries regarding the class of goods wagons used on the G. I. P. Railway for the carriage of passengers at the Pandharpur fair and on other emergent occasions. When sufficient coaching stock is not immediately available, the use of certain classes of goods wagons under suitable rules and restrictions is permitted by order of the Governor General in Council under section 63 of the Railway Act. If these enquiries show that the Railway Administration is transgressing the regulations regarding the use of goods wagons for the carriage of passengers, steps will be taken to enforce the regulations.

AN IRRIGATION PROJECT.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit asked:—Do Government intend to construct an irrigation canal from the Nira River to the Phaltan State, Malsiras and Pandharpur; if so, when is the work likely to be taken in hand? Government replied:—Surveys for a canal from the Nira River such as is described in the Honourable Member's question, and for the storage reservoirs which would be required in connection with it, are in progress. A complete project has not yet been prepared and, until that has been done, the project cannot be recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

DEFORESTING LAND IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit Government stated that the total areas deforested in the Central Provinces during 1902-1903 will be stated in the annual Administration Report of the Forest Department, which will be published in due course. It is not possible to state beforehand what areas are intended to be deforested during any particular year.

GRANTS TO LOCAL BOARDS.

Government replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit laid on the table a statement showing how much of the sum of Rs. 7,50,000 provided in last year's Budget for grants-in-aid to certain Local Boards has been expended and for what purposes. The detailed distribution of the money to particular works was left to the Boards.

A TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked: Whether the scheme for establishing a College in Bombay for the training of teachers in Secondary Schools has been matured, and if so, when will the said College be opened? Will Government be pleased to make a statement giving the details about the staff and working of the proposed College? Government replied: A scheme has been framed and submitted for the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. It is intended to open the College in January next. No details can be published until the sanction is received.

INSOLVENCY COURT CLERKSHIP.

The Hon Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad enquired:—Whether Government, in filling up the vacancy in the office of the Clerk of the Insolvency Court caused by the death of Mr. Jackson, intend to carry out the arrangement recommended by the Finance Committee of 1886 and contemplated by Government for so long a time, of putting the Clerk on a fixed salary and crediting the fees to Government? Will Government be pleased to state the terms and conditions on which it is contemplated to appoint the new Clerk of the Insolvency Court? Government answered that they have accepted the principle of the change referred to, but do not think it desirable to make any further statement as the details have not been settled.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Government replying to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad stated that it is their intention to provide residential quarters for the students of the Grant Medical College as soon as possible.

COURTS IN SIND.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked:—Whether Government have come to any, and if so, what decision about the reconstitution of the Sadar Court in Sind? Government answered:—Proposals have been laid before the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked:—Whether Government have adopted any, and if so, what measures for bringing the Mamlatdar's Court in Sind under some revisional jurisdiction? Government replied: Legislation is under consideration.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked:—Whether the Subordinate Judges who were invested with criminal powers from time to time since the year 1899 have on the whole given satisfaction in the exercise of such powers? Government replied: The answer is in the affirmative, subject to a few exceptions.

EXTENSION OF DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Government replying to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad stated that no communication has been addressed to Government showing that there is a strong public feeling in favour of the extension of the Dholka Railway to Dholera: nor has any proposal come before Government during the past 3 years for the extension of the line to that place. Proposals, however, for an extension to Dhanduka are now under the consideration of Government.

OVERCROWDING IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. P. Mehta, asked:—Will Government be pleased to appoint a representative Committee to inquire into the question of overcrowding in the City of Bombay, how far it has been affected or aggravated by the operations of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board and to suggest or recommend practical measures whereby jointly or severally the Government, Municipality and the Improvement Trust Board may help to some extent in solving the question? Government replied:—Government have recently sanctioned the construction by the Improvement Trust of chawls estimated to cost Rs. 38,75,000 to accommodate 5488 persons, and consider that it is very desirable that a scheme should be prepared without delay for the creation of new suburbs in the north of the Island. The Board will be urged to take action accordingly as soon as may be possible. From the proceedings of the Board it is noticed that they have arranged to carry out by degrees the demolition of houses which they have acquired. His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that during next year legislation will be undertaken for the amendment of section 379 of the City Municipal Act in order to provide more effectual means for dealing with overcrowding; but does not think that at present any practical benefit will result from the appointment of a Committee as suggested.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta asked:—Will Government be pleased to publish a statement for 1902-1903 similar to that published in August last showing areas sown in the Presidency, area matured in the Presidency and crop out-turn (anna valuations for the different districts)? Government replied: Government are endeavouring to make arrangements for the annual publication of a return of the kind not later than the 1st August. This year, however, owing to delay in getting the necessary returns the information cannot be published yet. The returns for the two former years were obtained specially for famine purposes.

BANDHARAS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Government stated:—Bandharas proper exist only in the Central Division. A statement of the number in each District with remarks as to their condition which are based on information collected last year is laid on the table. They are managed by the ryats under the general supervision of the Collectors. Silt clearance and petty repairs are carried out by the ryats. Works of improvement and extensive repairs are carried out by the P. W. D. from funds provided by Government. The distribution of the supply is regulated by the cultivators themselves under established local rules and customs. The various rates charged are specified in the published settlement reports to which the Honourable Member is referred. They form part of the Land Revenue Assessment of the survey number in which the irrigated land is situated. Abatements are not allowed for ordinary fluctuations in the water-supply from year to year, but the principle of allowing abatements when there is insufficient water to bring the crops to maturity has been fully recognised. A substantial sum has been recently remitted on this account in the Nasik District.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Hon Mr. P. M. Mehta asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to establish experimental farms and agricultural classes for the children of ryots and, with this end in view, to make adequate provision for teaching agricultural and allied sciences? Government replied:—The subjects specified in the question are engaging the consideration of Government at this moment, and active steps are being taken in the direction suggested by the Honourable Member.

THE SUIT AGAINST COLONEL WRAY.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—Is it a fact that the suit instituted by Mr. Fernandez against Colonel Wray has been compromised by Government paying the plaintiff Rs. 10,000? If so, will Government be pleased to state why they undertook to defend the suit on behalf of Colonel Wray and why were the damages paid to the plaintiff out of the public funds?—Government replied: The claim was remitted to arbitration. The arbitrator awarded Mr. Fernandez Rs. 2,500. The plaintiff endeavoured to make the suit a private one, but Government have throughout regarded it as a suit against their Political Agent in respect of acts purporting to be done by him in his official capacity within the territories of a Native Chief. Government were aware that Colonel Wray, if allowed to produce the necessary official documents, had, in the opinion of his Solicitor, a strong defence to any personal action by the plaintiff.

PIER AT RATNAGIRI.

Government in answer to the Hon Mr. Khare stated that they were unable to say when the construction of a pier at Ratnagiri will be commenced. The matter is under consideration.

KHOTS IN RATNAGIRI.

The Hon Mr. Khare asked:—Are Government aware that the Revenue authorities in the Ratnagiri District refuse to issue a second execution in market cases in favour of plaintiffs when they happen to be Khots? Government replied:—The exact intention of the question is not understood. But Government are not aware that as regards the execution of orders passed in assistance cases the practice in the District of Ratnagiri differs in any material respect from the practice in other Districts. Any Khot who considers himself aggrieved in the matter has open to him the usual remedy by appeal to the Commissioner and application for revision by the Governor in Council. No complaints have been received by Government that the law and general orders have not been fully enforced.

PATELS' DUES.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—Are Government aware that in the Taluka of Pen the Patels have not been paid their due scale on the increased assessment from 1894-1895 to 1901-1902, although such increase has been levied from the occupants since 1894-1895? If so, will Government be pleased to state the reason of this non-payment? Will Government be pleased to state the orders passed on the petition dated 21st July 1900 sent by the Wamanic Patels of villages in the Pen Taluka to the Collector of Kolaba in this connection? Government replied:—In the case of this taluka delay unfortunately occurred in the calculation of the scale remuneration according to the revised assessments. Under the existing rules, however, the Collector is required, pending calculation of the revised scale remuneration to pay the village officers a salary calculated according to scale upon the gross revenue of the year, and the delay, therefore, could have caused no material loss to the Patels. Government do not know what orders were passed by the Collector on the petition submitted to him only a month ago.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked;—Are Government aware that the absence of telegraph offices is causing great inconvenience to the inhabitants of Panvel and Uran? Do Government propose to remove this inconvenience seeing that those towns carry on a considerable trade with Bombay and other places? Government replied; The inconvenience referred to in the Honourable Member's question does not seem to have been hitherto brought to the notice of Government. Inquiries on the subject will be made.

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE

The Hon. Mr. Khare asked:—Will Government be pleased to place on the Table the reply given by them to the petition presented by the Inhabitants of Karanja Mora, etc., in the month of April last, in connection with the Harbour Ferry Service and the levy of higher fares than those charged by the former contractor? Are Government aware that a Parsee gentleman has recently sent in a tender offering to ply a steamer twice a day between Bombay, Uran Mandwa Karanja and Rewas and carry third class passengers at two annas per head as against three annas, which the present contractors of the Harbour Ferry have been charging? Government replied:—The following is the text of the reply to the petition:—"For the present Government see no reason to make any change in the arrangements which they have sanctioned for the Harbour Ferry Service" The answer is in the affirmative.

PROPOSED RAILWAY.

The Hon Mr. Khare:—Will Government be pleased to state how far the proposal to construct a railway to Panvel from Mumbra has advanced? Now that the finances of the country are in an easier condition than before, will Government be pleased to see the desirability and advantage of constructing this line? Government replied:—The proposal has not advanced since September 1903, and the Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to him at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th of that month. The line is not likely to be undertaken by Government and the chances of its being undertaken by private enterprise on terms acceptable to Government appear to be remote, if proposals for its construction with private capital are submitted they will no doubt be considered by the Government of India.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MEMORIAL TO LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

Referring to the departure of Lord and Lady Northcote from Bombay at an early date, the "Voice of India" states: The citizens of Bombay have done well by their promptness in proposing to raise a memorial to Lord and Lady Northcote. When a Governor leaves his presidency not only unexpectedly but in the midst of expections that he would have the good fortune to act for the Viceroy during his absence, the abruptness of the departure causes sadness, and in addition induces the suspicion that His Excellency may not have felt himself quite in love with his surroundings. It was, therefore, appropriate that the meeting which resolved on the memorial also passed a resolution expressing its "confidence" in His Excellency.

The "Rast Goftar" affirms:—It would be no exaggeration to say that the prospect of the departure of Lord and Lady Northcote from these shores, before another fortnight is out has saddened the hearts of the people of the Presidency. Their sympathy and kindness have been so unmistakable, their generosity though always unobtrusive has been so widely appreciated, that there is, indeed nothing to be surprised at the fact that a general desire is felt to do fitting honour to the ratiring ruler and his gracious consort. Steps have been takan both at Poona and Bombay to give public expression to the admiration and regard felt for them and we doubt not that the movement which has been set on foot both here and in the capital of Deccan, will be successful, and the feeling of the Presidency will be adequately expressed.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

Bombay, says the "Rast Goftar," may well congratulate Sir James Monteath on the Budget presented by him to the Council last week, but it cannot, unfortunately, congratulate itself upon it. For while with the limited resources at his disposal, and on the morrow of a cycle of natural disasters, over which a human Government could have no control, he has admirably adjusted the Presidency balance sheet, Bombay does not find itself to be completely out of the woods as yet. A deficit of nearly 21 lakhs in the estimates, and year a of further dependence on the bounty of the Imperial Government, these two are among the few more prominent features of the present Budget. The most satisfactory feature to be noted, of course, is the absence of a provision in it for Imperial famine expenditure, as relief works have been close.

The "Raiser-i-Hind" discourses:—The solemn mockery of discussing the annual Provincial Budget was gone through in the local Legislative Council on Friday and Saturday last, after the same having been trotted out in the Imperial legislative assembly five months since along with the financial statements of the other provinces. This is indeed an anchronism of which the superior Government of Bombay alone is capable, seeing that the other provinces go through the mummery and mask of this State performance within three or four weeks after the passing of the Imperial budget. More wonderful is the system of the presentation of the Financial Statement. We have accounts revised estimates and budget estimates—all, together a delightful medley indeed which is a fair puzzle, to finaciers trained in other treasuries than the treasuries of India. The financial statement which is annually paraded in the Council Hall of Poona is more or less uninviting. The one which was paraded there on Friday last was indeed the most uninviting of all its predecessors and far surpassed in its ineluable dullness and soporific virtues the performance of the driest of Dryasdusts. But, perhaps, this was about all that the genius of the author could soar to and we cannot blame him for it. Anyhow it argues sad want of a first rate literary artist. Cannot "Bombay Castle" employ in its Secretariat such an one to frame the annual State paper which is dignified or magified with the title of "Financial Statement". Need we say that for all practical intents and purposes this special document is not worth the paper and the ink expended on it?

GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Voice of India" says:—It is clear from the replies given to some of the questions at the meeting of the Legislative Council that the representations made to Government in regard to the operations of the Improvement Trust have not been without avail. The Government have sanctioned the construction by the Trust of chawls at a cost of Rs. 10,88,700 to accommodate 5,488 persons, and it is intended to amend the City Municipal Act so as to provide more effectual means of dealing with over crowding. It is also under contemplation to constitute The Tribunal of Appeal, a real court. We are also glad to hear that the Government is taking active steps to establish experimental farms and agricultural classes for the children of ryots.

THE RUMOURED ANNEXATION OF KASHMIR.

With regard to rumours published in native newspapers about the annexation of Kashmir, the "Voice of India" discourses:—English writers are scandalized at the Native Press seizing upon the rumour about the alleged annexation of a part of Kashmir or its exchange with British territory. Probably they do not know the Native proverb—He that has been stung by a serpent will be afraid of a piece of string. That, however, is no excuse, we must admit, for the iteration and reiteration of stale old stories. This story of the proposed annexation of Kashmir belongs to the early pre-Mutiny period; and, for obvious reasons, it has always carried with it an air of plausibility. But the British are no fools. Why should they trouble to annex or even exchange what, for all practical purposes of the Empire, lies at their disposal? It may at any rate be said with confidence that such an idea never entered the head of the present Government.

SIR DAVID BARR AND THE NIZAM.

The "Voice of India," says, it cannot tell how Service men will view the extention of Sir David Barr's term of office, and adds:—But to the Nizam it is likely to bring no small comfort. For, next to the Viceroy, His Highness owes the peace of mind he has had after a long interval, to the present representative of the British Government at Hyderabad. To Sir David Barr belongs the credit, under the Viceroy, of removing the tension of feeling that subsisted for years between the Residency and the Durbar. Nowhere do we see so well the galvanizing effect of Lord Curzon's administration as in the Foreign Department and its attitude towards our Native States. The policy of distrust seems to have been replaced generally by one of Mutual confidence, that of chronic distraction by one of repose and good-will. The only price His Excellency demands for his friendship is that the Native Princes should awake to a sense of their personal responsibilities.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

Speaking of the report of the Irrigation Commission, exhaustive and able as it is, the "Rast Goftar" remarks. It will create some disappointment. Our contemporary adds:—The first problem which the commission had naturally to consider was how far this waste surface flow could be impounded and utilized. The character of the rainfall and the soil, and its physical configuration have imposed many limitations and the conclusions to which the commission has come are that in many tracts the utmost possible use of the available supplies will fail to afford complete protection against famine, and that the volume of the unused rainfall affords no index of the possibilities of extending irrigation. It is significant that the Commission's programme, extensive as it is, will use up only about a million cubic feet of the surplus volume which now runns to waste. Passing from this to the consideration how far the State would be justified in constructing purely protective works yielding no return, the Commission comes to the conclusion that where security is attainable, on outlay equal to three times the famine expenditure would be justifiable.

"The Kaiser-i-Hind remarks":—He (Sir Arthur Cotton) strove hard during a life-time, long after he had retired full of honours from this country, after achieving his great handiwork in the Madras Presidency, to impress upon the mind of British public at home the advantages of irrigation over railways. Irrigation first and railways afterwards was his motto, on the common sense principle that railways can never prevent famine Irrigation alone can make the country independent of droughts which being famine in their train. His was truly the commonsense view of irrigation, the same which commends itself to all business men who have given a serious half-an-hour to the importance of this all-absorbing subject, a subject which, in our opinion, stands first above all Indian problems, inasmuch as on the practical solution of it greatly depends not only the prevention of famine in the near future but the amelioration of the entire class of peasantry in this country.

The "Gujarati" remarks:—When Lord Curzon's Goverment issued a resolution announcing the appointment of the Irrigation Commission, they themselves adopted the principle of encouraging protective irrigation works irrespective of their prodnotive character. Lord Curzon enlarged upon it with approval in one of his speeches, and the Irrigation Commission also have adhered to it in making their recommendations. But having regard to their stupendous cost they recognise that there are financial limitations to the possibilities of purely protective irrigation It is, however, strange that Goverment have not borne in mind these limitations in giving effect to their policy of constructing railways even beyond the financial capabilities of the country. Whilst irrigation works have always proved a paying concern, our railways have hitherto entailed a heavy loss upon the Indian people from the date of their in augeration and it does not sound fair to make too much of these financial limitations in the case of irrigation alone.

THE LATE MR. PHIL MAY.

A REMARKABLE LIFE STORY.

The world is distinctly the poorer to-day by the death of Mr. Phil May, R. I., the well-known black-and-white artist, which occurred at his residence in London. The actual cause of death was phthisis, but Mr. May had some of the old-fashioned Bohemian habits which do not aid longevity, and his state of health for some months past had been such as to make the present sad announcement of his death at the early age of thirty-nine a matter of no surprise to those who knew him best.

Phil May was only twelve years of age when necessity compelled him to earn his own living. He has himself confessed that at his first occupation—that of timekeeper in a large iron foundry—he was a conspicuous failure, his employers being suddenly amazed at the punctuality observed by their entire staff. This first failure of his was achieved at Leeds, where he was born on April 22, 1864. Then following the bent of his maternal stock—his mother was the daughter of a fairly well-known actor—he went on the stage, making his first appearance, at the age of fifteen, at the Spa Theatre, Scarborough. He not only acted but designed costumes and painted sketches for the playbills, receiving as payment for the many parts which he played twelve shillings a week. For two years this remuneration and the attraction of seeing his drawings in the streets contented him. Then, absolutely friendless, he saved a few shillings and faced the trials of a start in London. For some time he had a hard struggle for existence, being compelled for want of means to sleep under the carts in Covent Garden. But his genius triumphed in the end, and of late years he has commanded very high prices for his work.

As the "Yorkshire Post" remarks, he was a Bohemian of the Bohemians in his personal life, bound down by few traditions. In his favour, however, it must be said that he was generous to a fault, and some of the most pleasing stories that are told of him illustrate this trait. To his old friends he always lent a ready ear. A year or two ago he met an old Leeds acquaintance down on his luck in Fleet-street. It was winter time, and Phil May's first act was to pass his own overcoat over to his needy friend.

When he returned from Australia he married Mrs. Feer, the widow of Charles Farrer, a cycle maker, of Leeds, and she survives the artist.

The "Daily Mail" recalls how at the Savoy Hotel two or three years ago a supper party was being given in honour of the birthday of Madame Amy Sherwin, on whose menu card Mr. May made an exquisite little drawing. This was seen by a wealthy woman present, who sent the waiter with a ten-pound note to the artist asking him to do a similar drawing for her. Mr. May, disgusted at the woman's impertinence, took a good look at her and then made an appallingly truthful caricature of her features on the back of the bank-note, which he returned. On one occasion in Romano's after dinner he sketched the portrait of each of his fellow guests on their respective shirt-fronts, taking the stud or studs as a point to work from. These life-like drawings were the work of a few moments, but they should be valuable now, if any of the diners had the forethought to preserve them instead of sending them to the wash.

The resemblance between Mr. Phil May and the late Pope was often remarked upon by his friends, and he himself was so struck with the likeness that he once caricatured himself in Pontifical robes.

In the sad but time-honoured phrase, nobody was Phil May's enemy but himself; and the news of the end of his career will come with a sense of personal loss to many who were familiar only with his drawings.

THE PEASANT POPE.

OBJECTIONS TO CEREMONIAL ROUTINE.

The [illegible] Pope's conduct is subjecting the soldiers for Vatican etiquette to frequently recurring fits of ceremonial apoplexy says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Scarcely elected, the new Pope drew back his foot when the Cardinals trooped up to pay homage, and only when the distressed Mgr. Rigi, the Papal Master of Ceremonies, pointed out the Ritual Rubric could Pius X. be induced to submit. Later he waved away the bearers of the Papal Sedan chair, saying it pleased him better to walk. He betrayed a distaste for the royal honours paid by the Swiss Guard, and sighed to a friend at having to endure eternal genuflections and adorations on the part of his entourage. He employs the human singular instead of the official plural number in addressing his visitors. He even bids ordinary people to sit in his august presence during an audience, a thing hitherto permitted only to Sovereigns and Cardinals. He converses with friends through the telephone, and to crown his enormities he invites simple clerics to sit to eat at his table, whereas the Papal custom decrees that on rare occasions when the Pope entertains distinguished guests he must dine at a table apart, and be separated from their gaze by a light screen.

THE MILLIONAIRE MALADY.

Last year, during the spring season at Salso Maggiore, a Yankee plutocrat arrived, seeking from those waters some alleviation from the cruel pains that tortured his overworked system. Rest and peace, however, were not for him; he was much too rich. The second day of his stay news came of an impending panic, and poor crippled Crœsus scurried off to London in a night train, bewailing the hard luck that for three successive years had prevented him taking his much-needed "cure." To be forced, in stifling June weather, to quit mountain air, and to sit in stuffy confab with other perspiring magnates would seem to most people a high price to pay even for success. To be too rich to take ordinary care of one's aching bones is a doubtful return for forty years of labour. A friend who at that time expostulated with the sick banker, and begged him to rest and consider his failing health, was surprised to find him take a high moral stand in the matter. He spoke of "a captain abandoning a ship," of duty to one's country and offspring, and used other eloquent phrases with apparent sincerity. For this is one of the amusing symptoms of the millionaire malady. Men who have sacrificed youth and health, scrimped their families, and injured their digestions in the acquirement of a "pile," often think they are public benefactors, and that humanity in general owes them a debt of gratitude for being so rich.—"Century Magazine."

THE FIRST STORY OF PIUS X.

One of the new Pope's first acts, it is reported (according to Daziel's Rome correspondent), was to bring about a reconcilation between Prince and Princess Massim. Last year the Princess, in the belief that her husband was unfaithful to her, threw herself into the Tiber. She was rescued but was not fully reconciled to him. The Pope, knowing the story, sent for them, and in moving terms urged them to forget the past and live happily together. The Prince and Princess fell into one another's arms weeping, and received his Holiness's benediction.

The Kykalur Association of Gudivada Taluqr Godavery, telegraphs:—Heavy freshets in the Kolai, Lake have damaged 10,000 acres of crops and rendered another 10,000 acres uncultivable and destroyed the seedlings. Six thousand people of 60 villages in Gudivada Taluq are in distress, The Budameru, Tammileru, Cerrakalva, and other hill streams are still in flood.

The King is taking a keen interest in the alterations that are being carried out on the Royal estate at Osborne. His Majesty has paid a visit to Barton Farm, where many changes are taking place, with a view, it is believed, to the house being used as a residence by members of the Royal family. Cowes is delighted at the prospect of the island once more becoming a place of Royal residence.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, August 7.

A MODERN TROY.

The city of Monte Video, Uruguay's capital, has more claims upon the interest of this generation than it appears to receive. Lord Cranborne was unable to say in Parliament whether or not we have a Consul there. The day has been when the passage of events would have made it possible for any such doubt to have existed. For, although Uruguay is the least of the South American Republics, and occupies but a third of the area of the United Kingdom, its capital has a record with which some local Homer should make us more familiar. During the long struggle between Brazil and Arzentina for the possession of Uruguay, Monte Video underwent a siege of eight years' duration. Troy held out but two years longer. The town is a pretty important one, from a Foreign Office standpoint. Our Minister-Resident and Consul-General draws £1,600 a year stipend, with £500 a year office allowance, plus an additional £150 and for clerk's salary. The Consul's post is worth £400, and the chaplain receives a maximum of £333. This, however, is a rather precarious appointment. The Government pays as much as is subscribed by the British residents, If these latter forgot to subscribe the Foreign Office would be absolved from liability to contribute.

PEDAGOGUES AND PICKLERS.

Monte Video is not free from incongruities, It has a fine cathedral, museums, art schools, libraries, an excellent electric lighting and teleph

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Sydney Buxton has for some time been preparing a new edition of his well-known hand-book to political questions, which is issued by Mr. Murray. He has now decided to have in it special chapters dealing with preferential and retaliatory duties, and the other issues raised by the fiscal controversy.

Mr. Seton Merriman's new story, which has been appearing serially in Cornhill, will be published as a book by Messrs. Smith, Elder within the next fortnight. It is entitled Barlasch of the Guard, and has to do with Napoleon and his times. It deals especially with the Moscow campaign, and is to some extent a personal study of the Emperor.

The book in which Mr. Mortimer Menpes paints the great Indian Durbar as he saw it, will be issued in September by Messrs. Black. The original drawings have recently been on view at one of the West-end Galleries. They have been reproduced at the Menpes Press by the author's new three-colour process, and the plates are thought to be notably good. There will be a hundred of them in the volume, the text for which Miss Dorothy Menpes has written.

Professor Hulme is artist and author too, in a new volume that is being added to the Woburn Library. He writes of butterflies and moths, and illustrates them in colours. Professor Hulme, who is vice-president of the Selborne Society, has already contributed a volume on wild fruits to the series. Sir Harry Johnston is writing on British mammals and Sir Herberts Maxwell on British fresh water fish. Volumes by two other authorities on natural history, Mr. Trevor-Battye and Mr. F. G. Aflalo are also well forward.

Mr. Heinemann hopes this autumn to issue the remaining volumes of the history of English literature which Dr. Garnett and Mr. Gosse edit. The first volume dealing with the age indicated by the reign of Henry VIII., and the third volume, treating of the Johnson period, have already appeared. The coming volumes are the second and the fourth, which refer to the times of Milton and Tennyson. The scope of the whole work is to present an illustred review of English literature from the earliest times to the close of the nineteenth century.

Several books have been selected for inclusion in the series of Temple Autobiographies which Mr. Dent is issuing. Benjamin Franklin's memoirs will follow the life, already out, of Benvenuto Cellini. Then will come the Journal of John Woolman, and the autobiographies of Hector Berlioz, Mrs. Piozzi, and Leigh Hunt. The idea of the series is to present in an attractive form the classics greater and lesser of autobiographical literature. Mr. W. Macdonald, who edits it, is at present also doing the same service for an edition of Charles Lamb.

Not long since Ruskin's Letters to M. G. and H G.—Mr. Gladstone's daughter—appeared as a privately printed volume. Now we are promised, by Mr. George Allen, another most interesting series of letters written by Lord Acton to one of the sisters, Miss Mary Gladstone, who became Mrs. Drew. It is said of the letters, which began in the seventies that they are full of brilliant criticism, literary, historical, and poetical. Lord Acton was once described by his friend, Mr. Gladstone, as the most learned man in England.

Many worthies of English literature will figure in The Creevey Papers, which Sir Herbert Maxwell has edited for Mr. Murray. Thomas Creevey, from whose diaries and correspondence the book is selected, entered Parliament in 1802, From that time till his death in 1838 he formed one of the inner circle of Whig politics, and kept a record of all that went on His memoirs speak, among others, of Pitt, Fox, Brougham, Nelson the Duke of Wellington, Canning, and Sir Philip Francis. They also contain some anecdotes, which may be found to be new, of Queen Victoria.

A second group of Ariel Booklets is announced by Messrs. Putnam for publication in the autumn. It will begin with Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford, of which the editions must now be innumerable. There will follow the Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Ralph [illegible] and Allan Poel's verse and his Gold Bug are on the list, which includes Washington Irving's Rip Van Winkle, Samuel, Johnson's Rasselas, and a selection of Bacon's essays. The fashion for dainty little books appears now to be equally great on both sides of the Atlantic, and this series is Anglo-American.

Particulars are given by Mr. Dent of a volume of what may be called literary cartoons which he is to publish. The author is Mr. Monro Scott Orr, who has already made some mark in Scottish art. He takes well-known characters from favourite books and depicts them in characteristic pose by a method quite his own. His heroines and heroes are :—Mr. Micawber, Mrs. Gamp, Mr. Pecksniff, Joseph Sedley, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Meg Merrilies, Dominie Sampson, the Three Musketeers, John Silver, Decimus Saxon, Mrs. Malaprop, and Tony Lumpkin. Much care has been employed on the reproduction of the drawings and indeed their colouring made this necessary.

A book on the origin and history of the Volunteer movements is appearing through Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall. The author of it is Mr. Robert Potter Berry, lately an officer of Yorkshire Volunteers. He seeks to give a comprehensive history of the formation and the development of the Volunteer infantry from the earliest times. This history he illustrates from the records of Huddersfield and its vicinity. Mr. Berry has worked on the plan that his task required not merely the chronicling of past efforts, but also an examination of national defence as suggested by modern needs. In Huddersfield, as elsewhere, there were local levies from time to time before the real Volunteer movement began, and particulars of them make interesting reading.

Mr. Richard Marsh has written a story showing how easy it is to divest one's self of one's identity, and Messrs. Methuen will publish it under the title A Metamorphosis.—Towards the end of August Messrs. Chatto will issue a couple of novels. One is by Mr. Robert Macrae and is entitled The Mystery of Lincoln's Inn. The other is by Mr. Gellet Burgess and Mr. Will Irwin, and has the title The Picarcons: A San Francisco Nights Entertainment.—Kentucky is the scene of another story which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing besides Mr. Lane Allen's Met le of the Pasture. It is by Miss Nance Banks, and is called Round Anvil Rock. Peter Cartwright, the famous preacher, figures in it.—Miss Myrtle Reed's historical romance of Fort Dearborn, on the site of which Chicago now stands, will be published within a week or two by Messrs. Putnam, under the title The Shadow of Victory.

A bibliography of Cobden's publications will be added to the new edition of his Political Writings, which Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish.—Mr Oliphant Smeaton is writing a volume on Edinburgh for Mr. Dent's Mediæval Town Series. It will be prettily illustrated.—The next volume in the Heroes of the Reformation Series will be by Mr. A. F. Pollard, and its subject Thomas Cranmer.—Among the miniature books which Messrs. Methuen are issuing is a reprint of The Comic English Grammar, made from the original editions, and containing all Leech's illustrations.—Professor Rhys has written a preface for a new and greatly revised edition, which Mr. Elliot Stock is to publish, of Mr. A. W. Moore's book on Manx names.—An English translation of a treatise by Dr. Marks Planck, of Berlin University, on thermodynamics is announced by Messrs. Longman. The translation is by Mr. Alexander Ogg, of the Royal Naval Engineering College, Devonport.

In few departments of book production is there more activity to-day than in the history and criticism of painting. To the impulse given by Morelli much of the new activity is directly due; but the general knowledge and interest among us, of which Morelli's success was itself a symptom, must be set to the credit ultimately of that fruitful partnership between Crowe and Cavalcaselle, to which Ruskin sometimes permitted himself to refer with characteristic but unworthy levity. The History of Painting in Italy in 1864 was what so many books are called—epoch-making. Nor—though it is the fate of initiators to be superseded, and though many of their conclusions have been superseded or modified by the industrious criticism they initiated—has their magnum opus itself been superseded. A new edition has long been promised and awaited. The first two volumes, dealing with Early Christian Art, and Giotto and the Giottesques will be published by Mr. Murray next month. The third volume will deal with the Siene school. In the history of the rise of Italian art Siena has lately been taken a more important place in criticism; but there is a vigorous counterblast on behalf of Florence in the current "Quarterly." It is pleasant to see the ancient rivalry between these two beautiful cities revived in our own day.

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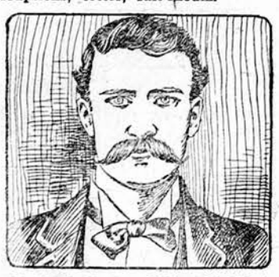

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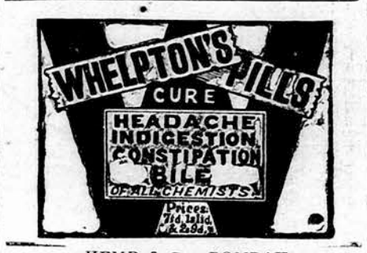

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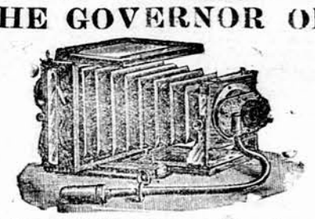

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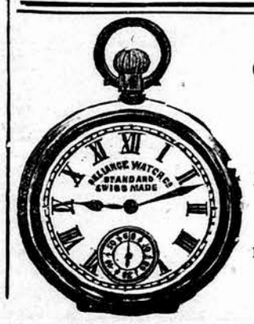

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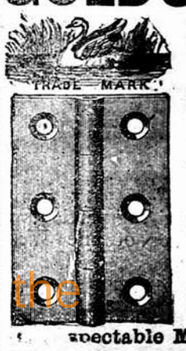

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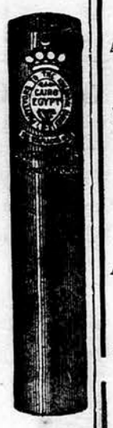

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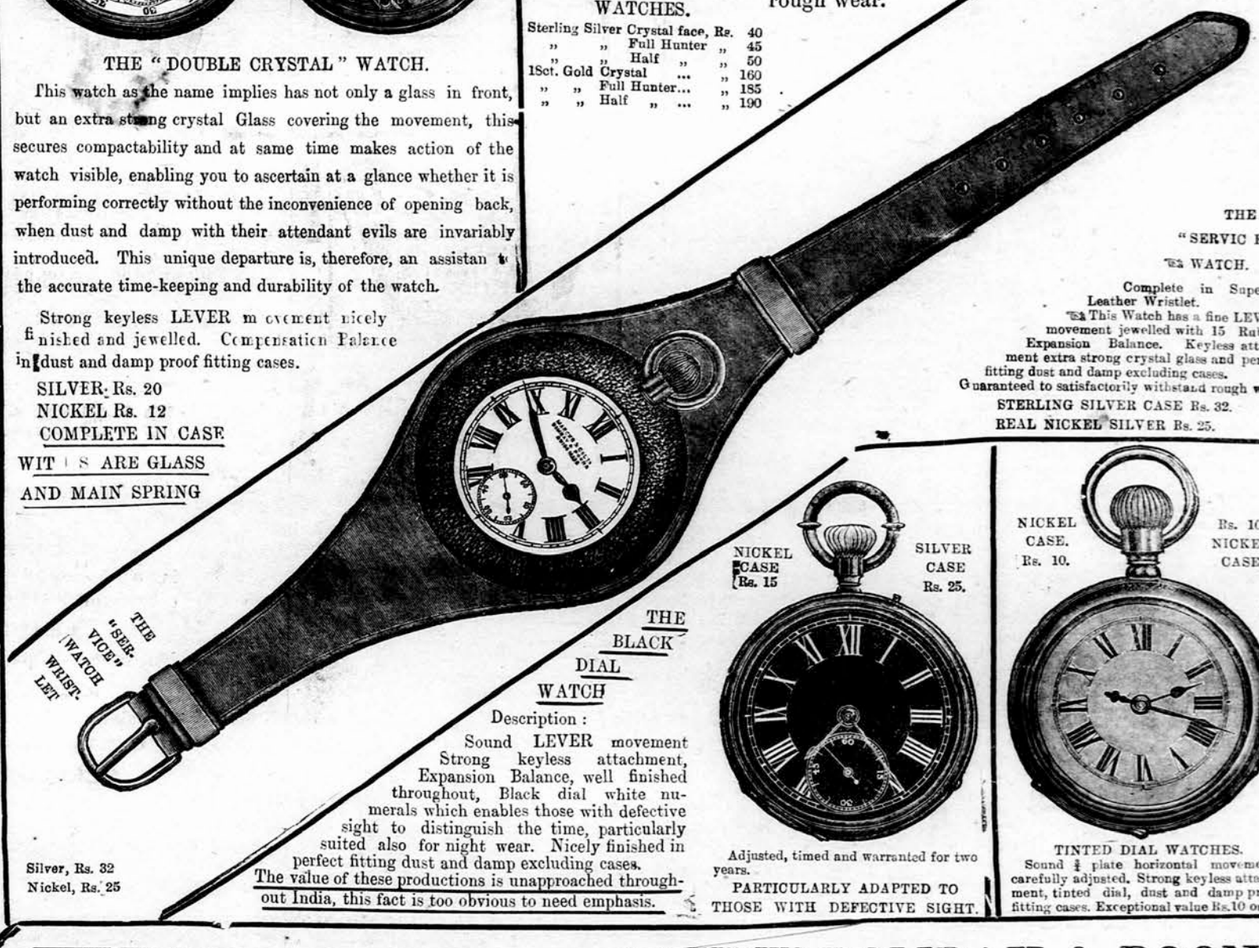

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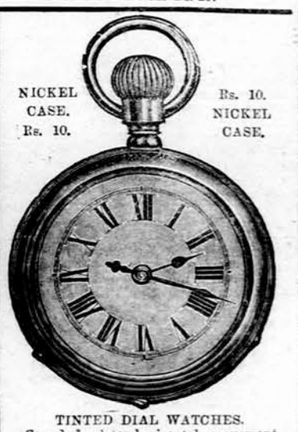

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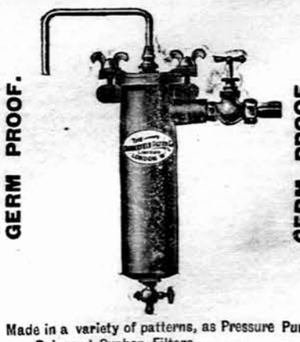

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